THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 163.000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903. VOL. LXVIII, NO. 17.

THE MAN WITH THE HO! HO!

I love the ringing music of a cheery, hearty laugh,
For it routs the imps of worry as the breezes scatter chaff.
And there's not a scene of gladness known to mortals here below
But is made a little gladder by a merry ho! ho! ho!
For merriment's a singer, and laughter is his song,
And where the singer singeth the happy angels throng.
For in all celestial anthems nothing sweeter is, I trow,
Than the melody that lures in a ho! ho! ho! ho! ho!
You are feeling rather weary—'tis an oft-recorded tale—
And your fancy trouble's demons all are camping on your trail,
Till you meet the man of laughter, with his cheery ho! ho! ho!
And, some way, as you listen, all the haunting demons go;
Then you vow this old planet is a place of joy and cheer,
And there's pleasure in reflecting that you now are living here,
And you wouldn't for a fortune lose your grip on things below—
All because you hear the music of a ringing ho! ho! ho!

Two angels walk upon the earth, walk daily to and fro,
The one is clad in robes of white, the other in garb of woe.
The voice of one is laughter; the other's voice is a sigh.
Joy is the one; the other woe; for souls of men they vie;
And the one comes running, running, running, summoned by the witching spell
Of the ripping notes of laughter that the spirit's raptures tell;
While the other straight is driven from the souls it haunts below
By the ringing and the singing of a ho! ho! ho! ho! ho!

We all love the music of a cherry, hearty laugh—
To spirits bowed with trouble 'tis a heaven-given staff—
But our burdens seem so heavy as we pass them in review
That we often let another do the laughing we should do;
At any rate, it's so with me, for I'm of brittle clay,
And haply it is so with you, although I do not say;
And so, perchance, you'll join with me, this one bouquet to throw
To the man who brings us blessings with his ho! ho! ho! ho! ho!
—New York Times.

IN NONSENSE LAND.

The house was wrapped in slumber by a skilful shipping clerk,
And shipped off by express to Land of Nod.
When I heard the cuckoo calling that he didn't like his work—
He'd a notion straight to seek his native sod.

If we'd reached our destination with sweet sleep we'd have been blessed,
But a longer trip I took inside my bed;
For instead of Land of Nod it seems that foolish clerk addressed
The house to Land of Nonsense Verse instead.

We stopped a while at Limerick and saw the people there.
The stormy pollows made the pillow slip.
When the—critters—held convention I was forced to take the chair,
While the nightmare whinnied, "Don't give up the ship!"

The threshold was indignant when I crossed it with a stride.
Said the carpet to the stair-rod, "This beats me!"
The paper hugged the wall and had a border on the side,
As the heater and the cooler sipped their tea.

The head of kitchen stairs remarked to head of cabbage green:
"Two heads, they say, are better far than one!"
So they put their heads together as I stepped upon the scene,
And I took a tumble to myself for fun.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE BAD DREAM.

When Mother Dawn puts out the stars
And bids the day begin
She leans across her window bars
And calls the wee dreams in.

The dreams that visit little folk
Came trooping at her call,
This morning, ere a child awoke
I saw them one and all.

(You see today I woke so soon,
The one thing to be done
Was just to take a fast balloon
And breakfast with the sun.)

The good dreams all came running fast,
The merry dreams the same;
But sulking low, the very last,
A little bad dream came.

And all the good dreams by and by,
I saw from my balloon,
Went sailing on the blue, blue sky,
Upon a crescent moon.

But one—don't whisper it aloud—
That little bad dream stood
Its face against a big, black cloud,
To stay till it was good.
—Theodosia Garrison in the New York Herald.

IF WE COULD KNOW.

If we could hear, as we pass along,
The minor chords in our brother's song;
If we could read
The blotted lines in his once fair creed,
Would we not try
To lift him up, ere we passed him by?

As we journey on, if we could know
How tired the feet that come and go;
If we could see
The heavy burdens borne patiently—
I wonder, friend,
If we would not pause some aid to lend.

In our busy haste if we could see
The heart that bleeds for our sympathy;
If we could guess
How utter our brother's loneliness,
Would we not stay
To cheer him a little on his way?

If we but knew of the bitter tears,
Of sorrows borne through the weary years,
Would we not be
A bit more kind in our ministry?
When hearts are sad,
A bit more eager to make them glad?

A solemn charge is the life we bear;
Fleeting it is, but it may be fair,
If we but live
The outstretched hands and the hearts that plead,
And day by day
Strew deeds of kindness along their way.
—Edith Virginia Bradt.

Positively Brutal.

Chicago News.

She—Just see how much your little wife loves you. She made this cake for you all by herself.

He—Yes, darling, and now if you will eat it all by yourself I shall possess indisputable proof of your devotion.

The World.

O world as God has made it! All is beauty;
And knowing this is love, and love is duty.
What further may be sought for or declared?
—Robert Browning.

Women Might Turn Tables.

"They say thar's some talk about women turnin' the tables on the men. They've got the whole thing whar the wool's short ef they only knowed it. All they got to do is to cut off the supply o' boy babies an' save the'rselves a sight o' worry."—From The Substitute, Will N. Harben's latest story of Georgia folk.

LETTER OF A FILIPINO SCHOOLGIRL.

She Describes the Unveiling of the Lawton Monument for Blade Readers.

The Blade has just received a letter from a pupil in the public school at San Mateo, Rizal province, Luzon, under date of March 4. The penmanship is excellent, and the English of the Filipino miss is very good, barring a few odd linguistic combinations. The letter is printed verbatim, and its spelling and punctuation retained exactly:

Editor Toledo Blade:

I live in San Mateo, Rizal Province. I attend the Public School. My teacher's name is Charles E. Hoye.

On Washington's birthday, February 22nd a monument was unveiled to Gen. Lawton on the spot near this town where he was killed December 19, 1899.

The day before the monument was unveiled many soldiers came into this town; some of them were artillery with cannons. Early in the morning on the next day I saw in the town's entrance many cavalry, coaches and wagons with many American ladies and gentlemen who came in this town from Manila and other towns near here.

Nine o'clock A. M. I heard some cannon shots. At ten o'clock A. M. I began to dress and after I went to the school house. When I came I found more than one hundred pupils there. Then we marched together and crossed the river. When we were in the place where the monument is we had not any seats to sit down on. When I was tired then I sat on the ground and my other schoolfellow did the same.

There were more than 1500 soldiers, artillery infantry and cavalry together. Many of Gen. Lawton's soldiers were there and every company had its insignia. And also many Filippinos were there some people in this town including the officers. Some from Mariquina and Montalban towns and neighborhood were there. The town gave a wreath of flower which I helped to make.

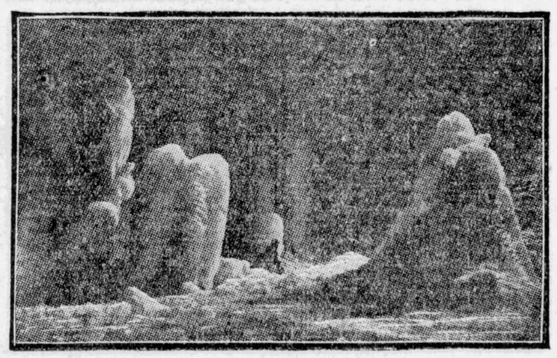
Gen. Davis was there and made a speech. The Chaplain prayed first and after he made a speech too. Many other gentlemen made speeches after; one of them is a major who made a good speech. A band of music was there too, that played "The Star Spangled Barner" when the monument was unveiled. When every speech was finished the band played music; one of the selections was "America."

When the monument was unveiled, the Artillery fired a salute. The monument is made of cement, stone and on top of the four corners are four projectiles painted black and in the center is one cannon painted black too.

The monument is about 12 feet high and was built by soldiers.

Sincerely yours,
M. REGINA ANGELES.

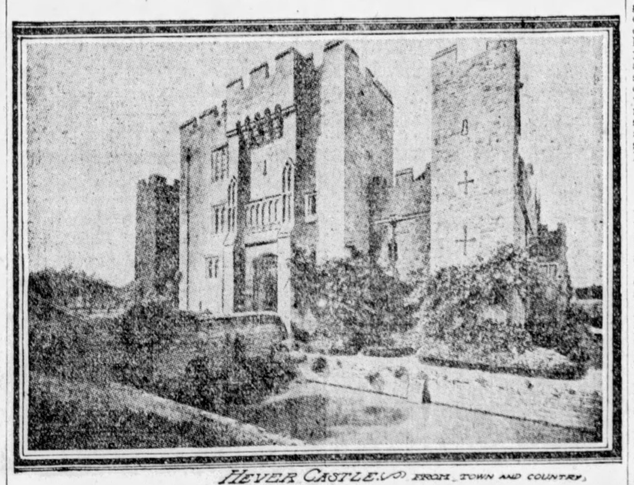
THE ICE CAVE OF BESANCON.



In several parts of the world there are caves in which ice is found in the middle of summer. In some of them the ice lasts only until August or September, and is renewed during the winter, but in other caves ice is found all the year round. One of the most celebrated and remarkable of ice caves is situated near Besancon, in France, in a hill about 500 feet high. The roof of the cave is 80 feet high, and the floor is strewn with great ice stalagmites of such fantastic forms that they are frequently likened to human and animal figures.

The cave has been known for centuries, and in 1727 the Duc de Levi, who was in command of an army encamped in the vicinity, made an attempt to discover the secret of the ice formation. He had all the ice removed from the cave in order to determine how soon it would reappear, if at all. It was found that the new ice formed and accumulated very slowly. Sixteen years after the ice had been removed the floor of the cave was again completely covered, and there were oddly shaped pillars six feet in height. The amount of ice in ice caves is found to vary from year to year, in accordance with fluctuations in the climate outside.

W. W. ASTOR'S LATEST PURCHASE



HEVER CASTLE.—(FROM "PEARSON'S TOWN AND COUNTRY.")

Instead of spending his money in America, whence it comes William Waldorf Astor is lavishing great sums in England. This picture shows his latest purchase, Hever Castle, which is situated among some of the prettiest and most characteristic Kentish scenery.

THE PRESIDENT CARRIES A GUN

President Roosevelt carries a "gun." Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota, the great merger fighter, found it on him.

In spite of the provision for his protection afforded in the bodyguard of secret service men constantly attending him wherever he may go, and the police preparations for his personal safety every time he appears in public, the President evidently believes in being armed himself as the best of all precautions. And he carries his weapon right where it will be handy in case the need for it should arise.

When the President visited the capitol during his recent stay in St. Paul he was taken first into the executive chamber, where he and Gov. Van Sant were relieved of their overcoats by David Beasley, the governor's colored messenger. The party then proceeded to the house of representatives. The governor happened to run his hand into the pocket of the overcoat into which he had been assisted, and in much surprise he called out: "Hello, Dave; this isn't my coat. This one has a big gun in the pocket of it."

Then the President, standing close at hand, chuckled softly and, turning to the governor with the expansive smile that is one of his marked characteristics, said quietly:

"Oh, it's all right, governor; that coat belongs to me."

The mistake was not at all to be wondered at, as both were black and made in the same style, with the black velvet collar. Then, too, both were found to be about the same size in general measurements, and the garment of the President was as comfortable a fit for the governor as his own.

Effect of Music on the Organism.

The curious result of experiments made in France by Messrs. Fere and Jaell, is that music has the same psychological effect upon all persons, whether they realize it or not. These gentlemen conclude that the only thing accomplished by musical culture is to make us more conscious of the subtle relations between music and the human organism. In other words, it reveals to the artist the art within himself. The experimenters find that in all persons certain intervals, keys, and combinations are stimulating, while others are depressing. In general, minor intervals arrest energy, while major intervals release it, but the sequence of different intervals may alter this. Even a dissonant interval may be stimulating, if it occurs in the proper relations.

Got His Money's Worth.

Tenant (angrily)—The cellar of your house is full of rats. What are you going to do about it?

Landlord (calmly)—Nothing. What do you expect for $17 a month, anyway—a cellar full of white mice?—Chicago News.

Worth Bearing in Mind.

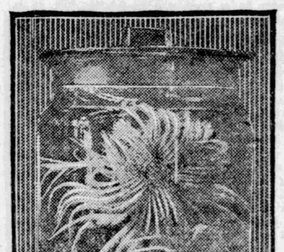
Chicago Record-Herald.

"The Chinese have a proverb which says: 'The inquisitive man thrusts his head into a beehive.'"

"Um. They have, have they? Only a fool teases a bulldog. This isn't anybody's proverb, as I know of, but it's worth considering."

OCEAN LILIES.

These beautiful "flowers," preserved in a bottle, are sea lilies. Great areas of the ocean bottom, at great depths, are fairly carpeted with them. But they are not really flowers: they are animals.



Where they dwell there is no plant life at all, but only the interminable desert of the sea floor, over which browse monstrous carnivorous fishes and strange crabs of brilliant scarlet and orange hues.

REST ON NOTHING

In Midair, but Birds Always Await an Uprising Current.

"While I have never seen it explained in print," said one of the ornithological sharps of the Bronx Zoo, "it is a wonder to me that persons should express amazement at the ability of certain birds to hang poised in the air without wing motion.

"It is a favorite trick of the great condor. Away in the air, far beyond the mountain tops, these birds hang poised as motionless as if perched on solid rock. True, their wings are outstretched, but even through glasses not the slightest motion is perceptible. They remain in this position for many minutes, sometimes for an hour, making a careful scrutiny of everything below them in their search for prey. Then, with a slight tilting of the wings, they flap slowly away, or having found what they were seeking, dart like a bullet toward it. The eagle, hawk and other species have this same faculty of poising apparently on nothing.

"These birds move about until they meet an uprising current of air. It may come from immediately beneath them, from wind deflected by striking a cliff along the sea, or may come from a great distance, where a rushing wind struck the side of a mountain and was turned upward. Being on the wing most of the time in search of prey, they have learned to use these uprushing air currents for their own purposes. Coming to one of these, and heading to the wind, they fix their pinions at an angle which will permit them to rest there and scrutinize something that has taken their attention perhaps on the plain below. Thus, where they seem poised on nothing, the air current rushing upward buoys them.

"You see the same thing done in mid-ocean when ships are followed by flocks of gulls, in some rare cases clear across the ocean. When the ships start out the gulls fly here and there, sometimes away on high and again skimming the surface of the water in search of food. As the hours and days pass, they tire, and then you will see them poise for rest on the air current rising from the stern of the ship. The onrush of an ocean greyhound creates a swiftly rising air current in its wake. This curls over like a wave and rushes into the vacuum made by the steamer, and on it the gulls are carried along without effort, and at the same speed at which the ship is traveling."—New York Press.

Traffic in Stolen Pets.

Many fashionably dressed ladies attended at Marlborough street police court recently, when a good deal of light was thrown on the disappearance and reappearance of valuable pet dogs. According to the police, the two men in the dock, Jewell and Skinnerton, made a business of stealing dogs from well-known people, and afterward restoring them in consideration of a reward, and on condition that no proceedings should be taken. The first witness was Miss Violet Wilberforce, daughter of Archdeacon Wilberforce, whose Aberdeen terrier suddenly vanished one day in High street, Bloomsbury. A friend of hers having mentioned Skinnerton, she wrote to him saying she heard he was clever at finding lost dogs, and could he find hers.

Subsequently he advised her to write "as a fool" to Jewell, who had the animal. "Were you able to reduce yourself to the position of writing as if you were a fool?" asked counsel; and Miss Wilberforce, with a smile, replied, "Yes."

Archdeacon Wilberforce gave evidence that Jewell called at the house with the dog, which he said he had bought for £1. He was given £3 10s., and another £1 was sent to Skinnerton.—London Express.

Aerial Amusement Device.

Probably a view of the scenic railway and the "shoot-the-chutes," so often seen in conjunction in pleasure parks, suggested the idea of the new amusement device presented in the picture, as this form of diversion combines the aerial track of the one with the boat of the other. In this new artifice to entice the nickels from our pockets, however, it is the passenger's own efforts, and not the inclined track, which propel the boat, and the speed which it is possible to attain is only limited by the muscular energy and skill of the oarsman. The

track may be perfectly level or undulating, and in either case it is impossible for the boat to leave the rails, as there is a frame depending beneath the hull which carries a guide wheel, traversing a third rail, to prevent upsetting or jumping the track. Paralleling the tracks on either side is a wooden rail, in which pins are inserted at frequent intervals, to afford the necessary leverage for the oars, and the operator soon masters the art of catching the pins with the swinging "blades," exactly as is done in rowing a boat on the water. In fact, there is a field for this invention in training the oarsmen for their regattas, affording them indoor practice long before the ice has vanished from the rivers and lakes in the spring.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

Copyright by DOUBLEDAY, PAGE AND COMPANY.

CHAPTER VII.—THE QUARREL.

Harding was the last arrival, and in his honor the card games were discontinued for a little, while we talked about home. Marcel justified my confidence in him; he discoursed so brilliantly upon England that one would have fancied he knew more about the old country than all the remainder of us combined. But Marcel has at times a large, generous way, and he talked wholly of extensive generalities, never condescending to particulars. This period of conversation was brought to a successful end by glasses of wine all around, and then we settled again to the more serious business of cards. Belfort had been very quiet after his failure with Harding, and he looked both mortified and thoughtful. I was inclined to the belief that his suspicions about our identity had been dissipated, and that he would seek a quarrel with at least one of us on other grounds.

The game proceeded, and I won steadily. My luck was remarkable. If I ever succeeded in escaping from Philadelphia with a sound neck, my stay there was likely to prove of profit.

The night advanced, but we played on, although it was far past twelve o'clock, and probably we would have played with equal zest had the daylight been coming in at the windows. The room was hot and close; but we paid no attention to such trifles, having eyes only for the cards and the money, and the shifting chances of the game. My luck held, and the little heap of shining gold coins gathered at my elbow was growing fast.

"Evidently the goddess, fickle to others, favors you," said Belfort, at last. He regarded me with no pleasant eye. Much of his money had gone to swell my yellow hoard. Doubtless it seemed to the man that I was destined always to come in his way, to be to him a sort of evil genius. I was in an exultant mood, my winnings and my release from the great fear that had fallen upon me lifting me up, and I had no wish to soothe him.

"If the goddess favors me, it is not for me to criticise her taste," I replied.

"No; that can safely be left to others," said Belfort.

He had been drinking much wine, and while all of us were hot and flushed, he seemed to have felt the effects of the night, the gaming, and the liquors more than anybody else. But despite our condition, his remark created surprise.

"Pshaw, Belfort, you jest badly!" said Vivian.

Belfort flushed a deeper red, but did not reply. Neither did I say anything. I had heard that the card-table is more prolific in quarrels than any other place in the world, and I saw the need of prudence. I had concluded that it would be very unwise to quarrel with Belfort, and my reckless mood abating, I determined not to lead him on. But a chance remark of Moore's set flame to the fuel again.

"I would pursue my luck, if I were you, Melville," he said. "Any Irishman would, and an Englishman ought not to be slack."

"How?" I asked.

"In the two accompaniments of cards, war and love. You have shown what you can do in cards and in a measure in war. Now, to be the complete gentleman, you must be successful in love."

"Melville has proved already that he has a correct eye for beauty," said Vivian.

"You mean Miss Desmond," said Catron, "but his eye has been neither quicker nor surer than those of others. There are enough officers at her feet to make a regiment."

I was sorry that they had brought up Miss Desmond's name, yet these young officers meant no disrespect to her. In our time all beautiful women were discussed by the men over cards and wine, and it was considered no familiarity, but a compliment.

"I wish you would not speak so often and with such little excuse of Miss Desmond," exclaimed Belfort, angrily."

"Why not?" I asked, replying for Vivian. His manner of appropriating Miss Desmond, a manner that I had noticed before, was excessively haughty and presumptuous, and it irritated every nerve in me.

"If you speak for yourself," he replied, turning a hot face upon me, "it is because you have known her only a few days and you have assumed an air which impresses me particularly as being impertinent."

It seemed as if there could be no end to his arrogance. He even made himself the sole judge of my manners, dismissing all the others as incompetent. Yet I was able to control my temper in face of such an insult in a way that surprised me.

"Your opinion of impertinence, Mr. Belfort, appears to differ from that of other people, and I fear you are not an authority on the subject," I replied, and I think there was no break in my voice, "yet I am willing to discuss the subject in any fashion you wish until we have reached some sort of a conclusion."

I knew he was bent upon forcing a quarrel upon me, and I did not see how I could honorably make further attempts to avoid it.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Catron. "You shall not quarrel. I am your host, and I forbid it. You have both taken too much wine and the code does not demand that hot words spoken at three o'clock in the morning shall breed sparks the next day.

Now, I had drank very little wine, and Catron knew it, but he included me in his indictment in order to ease Belfort, and I did not object. I waited, willing, even after what had been said, that peace should be made between us, but Belfort shook his head.

"Lieutenant Mellville's words amounted to a challenge," he said, "and I would deem myself but the small part of a man if I refused it."

"I have nothing to withdraw", I interrupted. It seemed best to me to have it out with Belfort. I had been willing to smooth over all differences with him until he made Mary Desmond the issue between us. Somehow I could not pass that by, although she might never be anything to either him or me. Even in that moment when the quarrel was hot upon me, I wondered at the hold this Tory girl had taken upon my mind, —a girl whom I had seen but two or three times, and from whom I had received nothing but haughtiness.

"So be it, then," said Catron, impatiently, "but I trust that both of you will permit me to say what I think of you."

"Certainly! Tell us!" I said.

"Then I think you are both confounded fools to push a quarrel and cut each other up with pistol bullets or sword blades when you might dwell together in peace and friendship. Moreover, you have disturbed the game."

"We can go on with the cards," I suggested, "and Lieutenant Belfort and I will settle our affairs later."

"Of courses, replied Catron." You cannot fight at night, and we will meet here tomorrow in the afternoon to arrange for this business that you and Belfort seem bent on transacting. Meanwhile we will make the most of the night's remainder."

A few moments later we were absorbed in the cards and the subject of the duel seemed to be banished from the minds of all, save those most concerned.

"What do you think of it?" I asked Marcel, when I was able to speak to him, unheard by others.

"It is unfortunate, on the whole though you are not to blame," he replied, pursing up his lips. "If you were to run him through with your sword, his inquisitive tongue would be silenced and his suspicious eyes shut forever. And yet I would not wish you to do that."

"Nor I," I said with deep conviction.

The gray in the east soon grew, and the world slid into the daylight. I looked at my comrades, and they were all haggard, their features drawn and great black streaks showing under their eyes. I shoved my gold into my pockets and said that we must go.

"And all the rest of us, too," said Moore. "Heavens! suppose that Sir William should have some active duty for us today! What would he think we had been doing?"

His query was certainly pertinent, and the little gathering hastily dissolved. Marcel bidding his new-found cousin an affectionate good-night or rather good-morning.

As Marcel and I were about to pass out of the room, Waters appeared before us with a hot glass of mixed spirits in either hand.

"Better drink these before you go," he said. "They will freshen you."

The presence of this man with his evil eyes and significant glance coming upon us like an apparition was startling and decidedly unpleasant. I disliked him almost as much as I did Belfort, and in my soul I feared him more. I saw that self-same look of smirking satisfaction on his face, and I trembled not only with anger, but because I feared that the man was possessed of our secret and was playing with us for his own malicious sport. However we accepted his invitation and drank.

"When do you find Lieutenant Belfort?" he asked, looking me straight in the eye as I handed back to him the empty glass.

"Is it any business of yours?" I said, flushing with anger.

"No, but I wondered why you and Lieutenant Belfort were so eager to quarrel." he replied, his eyes showing no fear of me.

"What damned impertinence is this!" broke out Marcel. "How dare you, a servant, speak in such a manner?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, I spoke hastily. I meant no harm," said the man, suddenly becoming humble, as if frightened by Marcel's heat.

"Then see that hereafter your actions conform better with your intentions," continued Marcel, as we passed out.

"That man is more to be feared than Belfort." I said a little later, speaking the thought that was in my mind.

"Yes, I think so, too," replied Marcel. "Confound him! Those eyes of his look me through, and I have the fancy that he is all the time laughing at us."

But Marcel's ill humor and suspicion lasted less than half an hour, and he was cheerfully humming a love song when he finally jumped into bed.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

We rose at noon the next day, and after the fashion of those times strolled toward the centre of the city to meet our friends and hear whatever news might chance to be going. Twenty-four hours earlier I would have escaped from Philadelphia if possible, but now I felt that my engagement with Belfort held me there. It was singular how circumstances combined to prevent our flight. "Our flight, I said, and yet I did not know that Marcel would go with me even if I fled. "My flight," I should say, and that, too, was impossible until I met Belfort. Then? Suppose I should slay him!

We met Vivian and Moore looking as fresh as if they had slept all the preceding night instead of playing cards, which, though perhaps not surprising in an Irishman, is somewhat beyond the power of most other people. A few moments later we met Belfort also, and he and I saluted gravely as became men who were to meet in another fashion soon.

"Come and see the American prisoners," said Moore. "The light cavalry took more than twenty yesterday, and they are just passing down the street to the prison, where I suspect that they will get better fare, bad as it is, than they have had for a long time."

The prisoners filed past, a lean and ragged band, and my heart was filled with sympathy.

"What a deuced shame that we should have to hurt them!" exclaimed Moore. "Why couldn't they go back to their farms like peaceable men and obey King George like the loyal subjects they ought to be? That would end the troube at once, and how simple! What a logician I am!"

"But the Irish don't obey King George," I said, "and they are his subjects, too."

"That's different," rejoined Moore, quickly. "The Irish don't obey anybody, and never will."

Marcel suddenly pulled my arm, and when I looked around at him his face was pale. The fourth man in the line of prisoners was gazing intently at us, and his eyes expressed two emotions,—first recognition and then deep, bitter hatred. All soldiers detest traitors, and this man was one of the four whom Sergeant Pritchard had commanded. He knew us well, as we stood there in the gay uniforms of the enemy, and while he could not divine what we intended when we rode away in our borrowed plumage, he could believe but one thing now. His lips moved as if he were about to speak and denounce us; but I shook my head, gave him the most significant look I could, and then putting my hand on Marcel's shoulder to indicate clearly that I was speaking to him, said in a loud voice,—

"Captain Montague, look at the fourth man in the line; does he not look wonderfully like one of the villains who chased us into the city?"

Thank heaven the man—Alloway was his name—was as quick as a flash. He heard me call Marcel Montague, and everything else may have been obscure to him, but he knew that we were not there under our right names, and that that probably meant something else than treason. He dropped his head, looked no more at us, and walked on as impassive as the rest.

Two others had seen and taken notice, the two whom we dreaded most. They were Belfort and the scoundrel Waters, whom I now for the first time saw standing behind us, his red head towering above those around him. He seemed to have made it his special business to follow Marcel and me and to spy upon our doings. That hateful look of cunning was in his eyes, while Belfort's blazed with triumph. But both quickly dismissed all unusual expression, and Belfort was silent until the last man in the file had passed. Then he said:

"I propose that we go to the prison and talk to those men. They are broken down and starving, and would gladly tell their woes to those who bring them food. We may acquire wonderful information concerning Mr. Washington and his army."

"It would be but a useless annoyance of prisoners," I said, seeing the drift of his mind.

"Not so," he replied. "It is a worthy object and is in the service of the king. I can easily get the necessary permission from the commandant of the prison."

Unluckily enough, Moore was greatly taken with the idea, and Vivian too, liked it. They were all for talking with the prisoners, and Marcel and I were compelled to yield. We could have refused to go, but that, I felt sure, would be our undoing. I preferred that the questions Belfort wished to ask should be asked in our presence.

Belfort called Waters and sent him to the commandant with a request for the necessary permission, and we proceeded with our stroll until his return.

"This man Belfort is bound to catch us, if not by one method then by another," whispered Marcel to me. "You should not have looked with such admiring eyes upon the lady whom he has chosen for his own."

"But she has not chosen him so far as you know." I replied. "and Mr. Belfort is not to be the master of my inclinations."

"Oh, well, don't pick a quarrel with me about it," he replied, with a wry face and then a smile. He did not seem to feel any apprehension, and I wondered if fear for the future was ever a quality that entered into his mental constitution. I had begun to believe that it did not, and that he was not to be held accountable for it.

Belfort burst suddenly into smiles and began to bow with great energy. Miss Desmond was approaching, and with her was Miss Rankin, a Tory's daughter. Miss Desmond was very simply dressed in light gray, and wore a single pink rose in her corsage. Her bearing was full of dignity, and she looked very beautiful, but, as always, cold and distant. We began to speak of the usual topics, for in our little pent-up city news became very common; but at that moment Waters arrived with the necessary permission.

"The prisoners are sulky, sir," said Waters, with a respectful bow to Belfort, "and are not disposed to talk with anybody but the commandant says that you may try."

I wondered if he had some sort of an understanding with Belfort. It did not seem wholly unlikely.

"At any rate it will be a novelty to talk with them." said Belfort, "and to see the inside of a prison, knowing that you can leave it whenever you wish. But I think that at least one of them will talk."

It was impossible for Marcel or me to mistake the significance of his last sentence or his intentions. Nothing else could account for this sudden desire to visit the prisoners, which looked to an ordinary observer like the freak of some one who had more time than occupation. Yet I could see purpose, determined purpose, in it.

"We are going to ask some American prisoners just taken, why they are so foolish and wicked as to fight against the king." said Belfort, looking at Miss Desmond. "Will you not, Miss Desmond, and you, Miss Rankin, go with us and hear what they have to say? I assure you that it will be both interesting and instructive."

The man's effrontery amazed me, but I fathomed the depth of his malice and his proposed method. His defeat the night before had lulled his suspicions, but the look and manner of the prisoners had caused them to flame afresh. Now he hoped to expose us in the presence of our friends, and above all in the presence of Miss Desmond. Fortune seemed at last to have put all the chances in his favor.

"Oh, do let's go!" spoke up Miss Rankin, a young woman whose mind was not too important. "I have never been in a prison, and I should like to see how they live there."

"Believe me it is not a joyous sight, Miss Rankin," I said, hoping to keep the ladies away.

"Are you fully acquainted with it?" asked Belfort, in a low voice.

"Not as well, perhaps, as some others ought to be," I said in the same tone.

"Come, Miss Desmond, will you not go?" repeated Belfort. "It will be a valuable experience, one worth remembering."

Her eyes wandered over us, but I could not read the expression in them. They dwelt for a moment on Waters, as if wondering why a man of his condition was with us; and then she said that she would go, a flush of interest showing in her face. So we walked together toward the city prison, Belfort and Vivian escorting Miss Desmond, while the others devoted themselves to Miss Rankin. Marcel and I dropped a little behind.

"Phil," I said the gauntlet is nicely prepared for us."

"But we may run it," he replied cheerfully. "There's always a chance."

We were soon at the prison, and the commandant made no difficulties. In truth, Belfort seemed to have much influence with him, and five minutes later we were in the presence of the new prisoners, all of whom sat in one room where the dirt and cobwebs had gathered against the low ceiling, and where the light came dimly in at the narrow and iron-barred window. It was a gloomy place and its influence was visible at once upon us all. Even Miss Rankin ceased her chatter. The prisoners had just taken their food, and were making themselves as comfortable as they could, some upon two old wooden benches against the stone wall and some upon the floor. It suddenly occurred to me that they would send us here before they hung us, and the idea was not cheerful.

I wondered what the prisoners thought of us and our presence there, but they showed no curiosity. The man Alloway was sitting on the floor in a slouching attitude and took no notice.

"Here, sit up, you!" exclaimed Waters, taking him roughly by the shoulders and jerking him up. "Do you not see there are ladies present?"

"I can't imagine that they have come to this place for bright company," said Alloway, grimly.

Then Belfort began to talk to one of the men, purposely delaying his examination of Alloway as if he would linger over a choice morsel. I paid little attention to his questions, which seemed to elicit no satisfactory answer, but kept my eyes on Miss Desmond. Could a woman, young and beautiful, a Tory even, be without sympathy in the presence of her unfortunate countrymen, locked thus in a prison for no crime save fighting in defense of their own land, if that can be called a crime? Could she have so little heart? I did not believe it. In spite of her coldness and pride, there was some charm about her which had drawn me to her, and I would not believe that a woman without heart could influence me so. Therefore I watched her closely, and at last I saw the light appear in the impassive eyes. When the others were not looking, she bent over the youngest of the prisoners and slipped something in guinea and the look of deep human feeling, and I knew that my lady had a heart. But she said nothing either to the prisoners or to us, and I believed that in her Tory soul she still condemned while for the moment she pitied.

I wished to speak to the man Alloway, to give him some hint, while Belfort was examining the others, but I could find no opportunity. Always Belfort was watching me out of the corner of his eye, and Waters had the gaze of both eyes, full and square, upon me and Marcel. It was impossible for either of us to speak to Alloway without being seen or heard.

"Suppose we try this hulking fellow here, colonel," said Belfort to the commandant, pointing to Alloway.

"Would you like to ask him some questions, Captain Montague?" said Belfort, politely, to Marcel.

"No," replied Marcel, "it is no part of a British officer's duty."

Belfort flushed at the reply, and so did the commandant, who was an accessory to this proceeding. I saw that Marcel had made a new enemy.

"Come, my man, won't you give us some information?" said Belfort to Alloway.

Alloway's face settled into a defiant frown, but his eyes met mine once, and the swift look he gave me was full of curiosity. Nor did I read any threat there.

"We are all friends of yours; that is, all of us want to be your friends," said Belfort.

"Is that so? Then do your people have a habit of locking up in prison those of whom you think most?" returned Alloway, ironically.

"While we are all friends," resumed Belfort, "some of us are perhaps better friends than others, or better acquaintances. Are you sure there are not several of us whom you knew before today?"

"Why, what a strange examination, Lieutenant Belfort!" exclaimed Miss Desmond. Others, too, were looking at him in surprise. Belfort reddened, but it was not in him to be daunted.

"I asked for an excellent reason," he said politely to the commandant. "When these prisoners were passing through the street, this man seemed to recognize one of us, and I wished to know which it was."

"What of that?" asked the commandant.

"It may lead to something else that I have in mind," replied Belfort, with tenacity.

"Proceed then," said the commandant, wonderingly.

"Do you not know some one of us?" asked Belfort of Alloway. His face showed the eagerness with which he put the question.

"Yes," replied Alloway.

Perhaps I had no right to expect anything else, but the answer came like a thunderbolt, and my heart fell. Alloway would betray us, and after all there was no reason why he should not.

Belfort's eyes flash with triumph, and his hopes overran his caution.

"Who is it? who is it?" he cried. "Is it not he?" and he pointed his finger straight at me.

Alloway examined me critically, and then said: "No, I never saw him before in my life. There's the man I meant." He pointed at Moore and continued: "He was a prisoner with us for a while after White Plain, and I was one of the escort that took him to the British lines when we exchanged him and others."

"It's true! It's true!" said Moore. "I remember you very well since you have spoken of it; and polite you were to me, for which I thank you. Right sorry am I to see you here."

It was another release from the hangman's rope, and Belfort was defeated for the second time. He recognized the fact and fell back, looking at me in a puzzled and mortified way. I believe he was convinced then that his suspicions were wrong. Why Alloway denied me I could not guess, for surely the look from me in the street was not sufficient to disclose such a complicated situation as ours. But it had happened so, and it was not for Marcel or me to complain.

"Have you finished, Lieutenant Belfort?" asked the commandant. "I understood that something important was to follow these questions, or I would not have consented to such an irregularity."

"It is a mistake! I was upon the wrong path! I will explain another time!" said Belfort hurriedly.

Marcel tapped his forehead suggestively, and all looked curiously at Belfort. They seemed to think that there was something in Marcel's idea. Of course Belfort might have accused us openly, but he had no proof whatever, and the chances seemed at least a hundred to one that he would make himself ridiculous by such a declaration. No, I was not afraid of that, unless something else to arouse his smouldering suspicions should occur.

As we left the prison, Miss Desmond said to me, "I wish to ask Lieutenant Melville about Staffordshire."

"Ah, Miss Desmond," spoke up Moore, "if you want to know the truth about any part of England, you should ask an Irishman."

So saying, he placed his hand upon his heart and bowed.

"An Irishman always talks best about the thing of which he knows the least," said Vivian.

But all walked on, and Miss Desmond and I were the last of the company. I wondered why she had chosen me thus. There was very little that I could tell her about Staffordshire, and in truth, it seemed a poor subject for conversation just then.

"Lieutenant Melville," she said, "why are you and Lieutenant Belfort to fight a duel?"

Her question was so sudden and direct that it startled me. I had not suspected that she knew of our quarrel.

"It is because we could not agree upon a point of honor," I said.

"Do you think that it is a proper business for two of the king's officers?" she asked.

"Since you wish me to be frank, I do not," I replied, "but it was impossible for me to avoid it, and perhaps my antagonist will say the same concerning himself."

"Why do you fight?" she asked. Then I knew that she had not heard the full tale, the cause of our quarrel, and I reflected for a moment while she looked at me with bright eyes. I felt like a little boy called up for punishment and seeking excuse.

"It was over the cards," I said. "There was some talk about the measures that should be taken against the rebels. Lieutenant Belfort advocated more severity, I more mildness. I do not think the opinion of either would have had any influence on the policy of the Government, but that did not restrain our heat. We quarreled like cabinet ministers at odds. There was a blow, I think, a demand for an apology, which was refused; and what followed is to be left to the seconds, who have not yet been named."

"I do not believe you," she said, still holding me with her calm, bright eyes.

I felt the hot blood flushing my face, but neither in her tone nor manner did she condemn me or speak as one who despised a man caught in a falsehood. Rather she was reproachful.

"There is some other reason," she said, "and you will not tell it to me, but I shall not ask you again."

I was silent, and she resumed—

"Promise me that you will not fight this duel, Lieutenant Melville."

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But If You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find the Great Remedy, Swamp-Root, Just What You Need.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

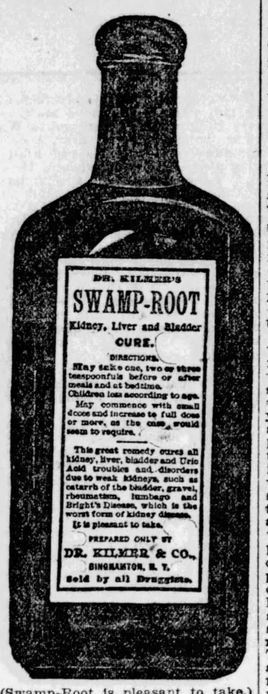
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well, they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

Gentlemen:—"I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties."

L. Bentom Smith M.D.

276 9th St., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its stanchest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

WHY MEN SEEK SENATE

Many Attractions for Politicians in That Body.

J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, once stated that the office of United States senator was the most attractive post under the government—the supreme prize of American politics—the Presidency not excepted. Mr. Ingalls was not the only man who held that opinion. In the cloakroom of the senate a few days ago the reasons why the office of senator was such a desirable position were subject of an animated discussion between a group of senators.

"One of the reasons that the office is so much sought after," said a western senator, "is that its comparative fixity of tenure gives service in the upper branch of congress a powerful charm for men of ambition. Its desirability may be inferred from the action of many of the legislatures in the last few months which have had senators to elect. Within the last few weeks Platt of New York, Fairbanks of Indiana, Spooner of Wisconsin, Teller of Colorado, Platt of Connecticut and Allison of Iowa, were reelected for the term beginning this year.

"The only instance known of a man resigning his seat in the senate to enter the house was that furnished by Henry Clay. The relative attractiveness of the two branches of congress has radically changed since that time, however, and there are several reasons why the post of a senator is far more desirable than that of a representative, although the salary is no greater.

"The post of senator carries with it a social prestige which is wanting in that of a representative. The term is much longer, the chamber is smaller and, therefore, each of its members is able to command a greater share of the country's attention than falls to the lot of the average representative. In addition to this the scope of the senate's activity because of its power over treaties and Presidential nominations is broader than that of the house; it has been able to usurp, through its power of amendment, the prerogative primarily belonging to the house of originating revenue bills, and the freedom of debate which it enjoys gives a chance for all of its members to assert themselves. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why lawyers of the first rank, like Senator Daniel of Virginia and Spooner of Wisconsin, enjoying a lucrative practice in their respective states, have been willing to accept a seat in the senate, which pays but a small fraction of the money they could undoubtedly earn on the outside.

It may also account for the fact that men of the very highest talent and reputation have been anxious to accept senatorial honors in cases where their private income is sufficient to place them above the ordinary struggles of life.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relief is instantaneous. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

The Kaiser in Mufti.

Few Germans have seen the kaiser in plain clothes. Yet he does wear them sometimes, but only when it is absolutely necessary, for he prefers uniform, even at home. The time he is in mufti in Berlin is when he goes to his tennis court. He then wears a white flannel suit, but out of doors covers it with a military cloak. When he is in England, however, mufti is the rule. This is also the only time that anybody has ever seen the kaiser in a dinner jacket or a black dress coat.

Formerly the kaiser ordered all his plain clothes from England, browns and light grays being his favorite colors, but now he orders everything in Berlin and Potsdam, mostly in the latter place.—London Express.

Just a Dig.

Mr. Gayman—This may be a pretty fair photograph of me, but surely my nose doesn't look like that.

Mrs. Gayman (sweetly)—No, but you must remember that color photography is not in general use yet, and besides, red is a very hard color to reproduce.—Philadelphia Press.

FROM THE SHADES.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

All the world loves a love story, but all love stories cannot have a happy end any more than all lives can. I think the music stirred the old man's memory and made him tell me his story. Somewhere in the house, some one was playing on a piano the saddest, sweetest waltz that was ever written. All waltz music has in it a strain of sadness if one's ears are trained to hear.

The same roof sheltered us, and the old man and I had been friends from the night of our first meeting. We had collided in a dark hallway and I had jostled him so roughly, I feared he was injured. He had quieted my apologies and fear by inviting me into his room. I had found him so pleasant a companion that my visits became frequent and we were often together. He had all of the advantages and few of the disabilities of years. Perhaps his optimism was born of dulled sensibilities, but it was none the less enlivening.

The night he told me his love story was one that lent itself to word painting; not for its beauties, but for its eerie, witch-like, atmosphere. The city lay shrouded in an unearthly fog that clotted the air and dimmed the lights to pale, yellow spots. There was no wind, only a brooding quiet, bringing with it a suspensive, apprehensive sense of fearful things to come. We were snug and cozy in the old man's room. The windows were open, for the night was warm, but so damp that a fire had been kindled on the hearth; a wood fire that crackled and sputtered with good cheer. The house was still with the stillness of a dwelling peopled by those who are strangers to one another. It was a bee hive of a place, but thick carpets silenced the tread of passing feet, and each man's room was his castle. Somewhere in the house, someone was playing a piano, and the sound of the music penetrated the walls, reaching us where we sat before the fire. The old man stopped his talk to listen, and as the music formed itself into the melody of a waltz, throbbing with sweetness and pathos, he moved uneasily and drummed nervously on the arm of his chair.

"You make your living by story writing," he said abruptly. "Do you write love stories?" he questioned.

"They are not much in my line," I answered, "but they always go, provided they are good. Can you tell me one?" I asked, scenting material.

"Yes," he replied. "I'll tell you something that happened long ago."

He filled the pipe lying close by his elbow, lighted it and puffed a moment before speaking. He seemed to be thinking how to begin.

"The young man met her at a summer hotel," he said, at last. "They were on the veranda. Electricity was not used for lighting in those days, but many gas jets made the veranda brilliant. In the ball-room an orchestra was playing the waltz from Faust, and the exquisite melody, with all its sweetness and sadness, its pathos and passion, stole through the open windows just as it is stealing through these walls tonight.

"The young man looked at the woman once and then looked again. He thought she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. She was like a flower, and on her face was the delicate freshness of dawn. Her clear-cut profile, distinct as a cameo, was turned toward him. She moved her head and her eyes met his. A flush dyed her cheek. The young man blushed like a schoolboy. Afterwards they confessed it was love at first sight. They were made known to each other by a friend. When the young man heard her name, he knew she was married, and soon he knew she was not a widow. They did not seek each other; they were afraid. But love, or fate, or destiny—call it what you will—was too strong and won the battle. She loved him and he loved her. They told it to each other one day and then they tried to say farewell.

"The man she had married was the man she thought he was and not the man in reality. The real man had the craft of the devil and the heart of an Oriental. He was cruel, uncivilized and fierce, contemptuous of women, watchful of his wife, solely because she was his property. He did not pretend to love her only as a beautiful toy. With possession he had dropped his mask and made her life a horror. She told the young man this, not all at once, but bit by bit as she grew to know him and to have confidence. And then the world-old argument began. 'Was it right for her to drag out a miserable existence with a man she feared and hated? Was it right for her to condemn the man she loved, the man who loved her, to a lifetime of misery? Duty was not meant to be a torture. Why should they have met if they were not intended for each other, and why had they met too late? Was it too late?'

"They were not forced to decide. The man in possession came and took his wife away. When the young man saw her go, he knew she was forever, and he would not follow. They had never talked together save on the crowded veranda where they were careful not to draw apart. You see he loved her with the love that protects and honors. But the wise old world was quick to see and the husband took his wife away.

She must have told him the truth and asked to be free, because it was not long before the young man read in the papers a story of tragedy. In a fit of jealous rage, the husband had shot and killed his wife, and then had disappeared. He was never heard of again—never again," the old man concluded thoughtfully, his voice dragging slowly away into silence.

"And the young man?' I questioned, after waiting a moment for him to speak.

He aroused himself with an effort.

"The young man?" he echoed, half bewildered. "the young man—he meant no evil. He was brought to battle with something stronger than himself. Men should never touch things in life that are delicate and beautiful, they have such clumsy hands, such clumsy hands. The young man went away, too. When he came back he was old and had taught himself not to be sad." He ended his words with a smile more pathetic than tears.

The fire had burned out. He went to the window to close it, and shut out the night air. It was a deep, bow window, and before it were heavy draperies. He drew the hangings together and came back to his chair. Opposite the window was a curtained alcove that held his bed.

The story and the music were on my nerves. I was reluctant to leave, and unwilling to talk. I wanted to think of the tragedy. I wondered if my friend had been the young man of the tale, and I wondered what had influenced him to tell it to me. He seemed to understand my mood. And lay back in his chair without speaking. We were silent for some time, when suddenly I was conscious of a sense of cold as though a blast from a region of ice had swept into the room. It made me shiver, and I glanced toward the window, seeking the cause of the draft.

The curtains seemed to stir as if moved by an invisible hand and the ghostly chill crept closer. I felt a malignant presence behind the swaying draperies. I looked at the old man to discover if he noticed the strange chill in the air. He was sitting erect and alert, his eyes watchful. His lips formed noiselessly the word "wait!"

What was the nameless, formless thing that seemed about to obtrude itself into our presence?

The portieres before the window parted and a man stood there, a figure of rage and hate incarnate. His eyes were staring at some object back of my chair. I looked over my shoulder. A woman glided from between the curtains of the alcove and shrank against the wall, terror and despair written on her beautiful face. They were not clad in ghostly trappings, and in their clothing, fashioned like the garments of long ago, seemed almost of the earth.

The Thing in the window contorted its lips in something that would have been a snarl had it uttered a sound. It raised its arm and pointed a revolver at the shrinking, cowering woman. In spite of the spell that bound me, I leaped to my feet, meaning to rush on the creature and throttle it before it could do harm. The old man's hand, granted wonderful strength, held me fast.

"God, man! will you let murder be done before your eyes?" I shouted.

In the drawing of a breath, the evil that threatened had been accomplished. The woman had fallen, face forward, prone upon the floor. Her hands fluttered for an instant and then were still. There had not been a flash or a report from the pistol. His work done, the Thing in the window snarled again and slunk back behind the curtains.

I was frozen with fright and powerless to move. I closed my eyes to shut out the sight. When I opened them the old man and I were the sole occupants of the room. I sprang to the window and flung aside the draperies. The recess was empty and there was nothing to be seen outside except the fog pressing close to the panes. I searched the alcove. It too, was devoid of human or ghostly being.

The old man had not moved from his chair. He sat there, stooped, with an expression of pain on his face that told of mental suffering.

"Man, what does it mean?" I cried helplessly.

He looked at me and tried to smile.

"It happened here,' he whispered. "On a night like this he—in this room."

I supplied the words he could not utter.

"Shot the woman of your story?"

"Yes."

Filled with a great compassion, I took his hand and stroked it gently. Human contact seemed to give him strength, and I dared to voice the question clamoring to be heard.

"Have you seen it—them, before?"

"A few times. They come when I have been talking or thinking long of them," he answered quite steadily.

"But why do you live here, why, it is horrible!' I exclaimed.

"Atonement," he said solemnly, "atonement."

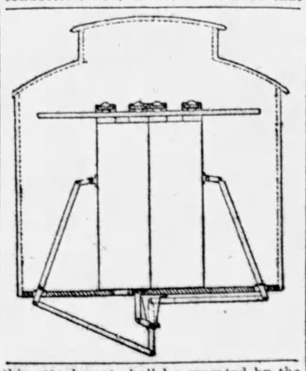
His manner held me silent. I respected his evident wish and waited until he should be ready to speak. The music had been still through the ghostly tragedy. Now it commenced again in a lilting melody that seemed like spring coming over the hill. It aroused the old man and he looked up at me with his calm smile once more firm upon his lips.

"I wonder if they know, over there, in the Shades," he said.

I, too, wonder if they know.

Automatic Car Door Opener.

Those of us who have witnessed the violent efforts of passengers to open the doors of a trolley car when these doors happened to warp slightly, may be skeptical about the practicability of the door-opening device which has just been invented by a Delaware man. However, as the doors always seem to submit to the conductor's will, and it is intended that



this attachment shall be operated by the same person, it is possible that it will perform the work for which it is intended. The idea is to mount a set of levers in line with the doors and pivot them in such a manner that pressure on a plate imbedded in the floor of the platform will pull the doors apart. A moment's study of the drawing will show how this is accomplished. The vertical rod to which the horizontal bars are attached is pivoted at the center, and has a side arm projecting at right angles, to which the plate is attached. As soon as the conductor steps on the plate the vertical rod tilts, exerting a pressure on the rods which control the levers attached to the doors. As the doors roll apart a second plate rises flush with the floor, and is operated in a similar manner to close the doors. At the same time the inventor states that the arrangement will not interfere with the free operation of the doors by the handles, and when one door is thrown open the levers will automatically open the other.

Sale of the Bensusan Collection.

It would be an almost endless task to enumerate the rare articles of artistic note included in the famous Bensusan collection, the sale of which opened April 11 at the Fifth Avenue Galeries in New York. It comprises splendid examples of antique furniture, many from the famous palaces of Italy, France and Spain, including the Torlonia, Borghese, Gandara, Palaviccini, Panchiatichi, Ximenes, d'Aragona, Bevilacqua, la Masa, Pesaro and San Telmo; marbles, bronzes gilded statuary; bridal chests, palace doors, tapestries, mirrors, velvet hangings, gold and silk embroideries and laces. Many of these items are of marked historic value.

Matter of Sex.

She—At the conclusion of an argument between a man and a woman the man is silenced if not convinced.

He—Yes, and the woman is convinced, but never silenced.—Chicago News.

A WOMAN'S PRAYER.

It is notable that in the despondency caused by womanly diseases, there seems to many a suffering woman no way of escape from pain except at the price of life itself. It would be sad to record such a story of struggle and suffering except for the fact that in such dire distress many a woman has found a way back to health and happiness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This great remedy for womanly ills has well been called "A god-send to weak and sick women." It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Your medicine almost raised me from the dead," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Egypt, Plymouth Co., Mass., Box 14. "My urine was like brick dust, and I had pain all over me and such a dragging feeling it seemed I could not do my house work. I had to sit down to wash the dishes, even. In the year 1897 I was so sick I did not care to live and prayed many times that God would take me. One day I found a little book. I read it and wrote to Dr. Pierce, and in a few days received an answer. I decided to try his medicine, and to-day I am a well woman. I have no backache, no headache, no pain at all. I used always to have headaches previously to the monthly period and such pain that I would roll on the floor in agony. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and was completely cured."

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing just as good.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers; or 31 stamps for the cloth bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

Suggestions That Will Aid the Housekeeper These Days.

The present is the season when a general renovation of all well-ordered homes takes place and the housewife is at her busiest. There are a thousand and one things to do in order to arrange matters for the balmy days of summer and she proceeds to do them all, no matter though her husband enters a mild protest at the disarrangement of his favorite corner in the sitting room. The winter clothing and furnishings have to be packed away for at least five months. For this purpose a large packing chest, made of cedar, is a treasure to have, but many houses now have the shelves of the inner cupboard of the packing room made of cedar, with tightly closing doors, and in these all woolens and furs may be placed with safety.

Lacking a cupboard of this kind, a most excellent substitute is to rub the oil of cedar in the wood of ordinary shelves or to lay wads of cotton well sprinkled with oil of cedar in the large boxes usually used for packing woolen articles in, taking care not to have them come in actual contact, as the oil will stain.

But one fine housekeeper has found that turpentine is the best and cheapest aid in preventing moth and that its use is entirely unobjectionable, either in storing garments or household fabrics, for, unlike the abominable carbolic moth ball, it leaves no odor clinging to the articles when taken out again for use, the fumes soon evaporating.

To put the turpentine in an atomizer and spray the cleaned and brushed articles is the best way; then wrap each in newspapers and write in ink the bundle's contents on the outside, finally rolling all of these in an old sheet, sewing it up and pinning on it a list of the inside packages. If this is done you do not have to unwrap any garment except the one desired.

Also spray the cracks and the floors of the packing room.

Before staining floors that are not of hard wood the cracks should invariably be filled and an excellent filler may be made by adding to three quarts of water one pound of flour, one tablespoonful of alum and three or four newspapers torn in shreds, letting it all boil together till it forms a thick pulp.

It will be like soft putty and easily pressed into the cracks with a knife, where it will soon harden. It may be colored before using by stirring in a little burnt sienna.

If handsome, delicately tinted wallpaper has been marred by a grease spot it may be removed by scraping a piece of French chalk, mixing the powder thus obtained with clear, cold water and applying for at least twelve hours, after which dust lightly off with a soft, clean cloth.

To clean highly polished furniture that has been become dingy go over the surface first with a cloth wet in paraffine oil and let it rest for an hour or more, then wash it with a soft cloth, using castile soap and lukewarm water. When dry polish with a cloth.

Cheesecloth is of the greatest service in housecleaning, as nothing is so nice for polishing mirrors, windows, furniture, silver and cut glass as this absorbent cotton, which is even better after it is washed.

Begin early to make war on flies and to screen against the first mosquitoes of spring, for it is these which inoculate with the fearful malaria.

No thorough housecleaning is done unless all the bureaus, chiffoniers and cupboards have been put in order and a bag or bunch of lavender gives freshness to the bed linen and towel drawer.

HOW ROBSON BECAME AN ACTOR

Stuart Robson tells this story of how he became an actor:

"I had run away from my home in Baltimore and had drifted to Washington with my playmate, Arthur Pue Gorman, now a senator-elect from Maryland, and for several weeks I was on the verge of starvation. Gorman had a lot of push and he landed as a page in the senate, but somehow I couldn't connect, but I used to hang about the capitol just the same, and one day—I remember it well, because it was marked by sort of dull, red clouds, that now is spoken of as the 'yellow day' in Washington—Gorman came to me and said: " 'Rob, if you'll see Dan Webster he'll fix you.'

"I was astonished at the assurance of Artie Gorman, but I saw Mr. Webster, and within a week, through his influence, strange as it may seem in the light of history, I was made a page in congress. Daniel Webster, Toombs, of Georgia, and Jefferson Davis acting as my sponsors.

"After two years as a page and one afternoon I received an invitation from John Sleeper Clark and Edwin Booth to join a company which they had just formed in Baltimore, to tour Delaware and Virginia in Shakespearian plays. I did not know what to do. My mind was in chaos. I wanted to do better than a page, and yet I had a yearning for the stage. It was at this time that I met Mr. Webster. He was hurrying toward the senate chamber.

"I said to him: 'Mr. Webster, I have had an offer to go on the stage.'

"'Indeed,' replied Mr. Webster.

"'Yes, sir.' I replied timidly, 'and do you think it a great chance for me?'

"'Yes, my boy, I do,' answered Mr. Webster. 'You were cut out for an actor and not for a statesman. I saw you yesterday laughing at one of Andrew Johnson's jokes, and your laughter fooled me for a minute. Go on the stage, my boy. That is where you belong.'

"And I went on the stage, and I am still on the stage."—Baltimore Sun.

Lloyd's returns show that the shipping of the United Kingdom increased last year by 201 vessels, aggregating 743,354 tons gross. The register now contains 20,257 vessels of 15,351,203 tons gross.

MEAL TIME DRINKS

Should Be Selected to Suit the Health As Well As the Taste.

When the coffee toper, ill from coffee drinking, finally leaves off coffee the battle is only half won. Most people require some hot drink at meal time and they also need the rebuilding agent to build up what coffee has destroyed. Postum is the rebuilder, the other half of the battle.

Some people stop coffee and drink hot water but find this a thin, unpalatable diet, with no rebuilding properties. It is much easier to break away from coffee by serving strong, hot, well made Postum in its place. A prominent wholesale grocer of Faribault, Minn., says: "For a long time I was nervous and could not digest my food. I went to a doctor who prescribed a tonic and told me to leave off coffee and drink hot water.

"I did so for a time and got some relief but did not get entirely well as I lost patience and said: 'Oh, well, coffee isn't the cause of my troubles,' and went back to drinking it. I became worse than ever. Then Postum was prescribed. It was not made right at first and for two mornings I could hardly drink it.

"Then I had it boiled full fifteen minutes and used good cream and I had a most charming beverage.

"I fairly got fat on the food drink and my friends asked me what had happened I was so well. I was set right and cured when Postum was made right.

"I know other men here who use Postum, among others the cashier of the Security Bank and a well known clergyman.

"My firm sells a lot of Postum and I am certainly at your service, for Postum cured me of stomach trouble." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

English Stockmen Like It

WESTON COYNEY HALL,
Nr. Longton,
STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

International Stock Food Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—I have pleasure in handing you remittance to cover your invoice for "International Stock Food." I have given it a thorough trial on my horses, both drivers and draft, and I find it justifies all you claim for it in every way. All my stock are in exceptional condition this year and this I attribute to the use of "International Stock Food." I tender you my sympathy for the loss you have sustained by the death of Online 2:04, a loss which will be felt by the whole of your district. I had great success in my experiment of crossing the French Coach Horse with the American Trotter, the result being a fine heavy harness horse. I am, sirs, Yours faithfully,

F. J. RIDGWAY.

We will Pay you $1,000 CASH to Prove that our Testimonials are not Genuine.

"International Stock Food" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and we paid $40,000 in "war tax" because it was a high class medicinal preparation. Many "Stock Foods" did not pay this tax because they claimed to the Government that they did not use any medicinal ingredients and did not claim any medicinal results?" "International Stock Food" purifies the blood and Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a great aid in Growing or Fattening Stock because it increases the appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual plan of growing and fattening stock. It does not take the place of corn or oats but is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. "International Stock Food" can be fed in perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is endorsed by every High Class Farm Paper. We will furnish Thousands of Testimonials on application. We employ 107 people for our office work alone, including 32 typewriters. If you desire any special information be sure and write us. We pay these people for this kind of work and your letter will be answered promptly. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. If your money will be promptly refunded in any case of failure. You can test it without any risk. Can you say anything fairer? It will make your Pigs or Hogs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Disease. Beware of Imitations! No Chemist can separate all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any one claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or Falsifier.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY.

The cover is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us $2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. This International Stock Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will Save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes all common Diseases, etc., and tells how to treat them. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It also contains Life Engravings of many very noted Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought To Have Our Stock Book In Your Library For Reference.

WE WILL GIVE YOU $14.00 IN "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.

This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions: 1st—Name this paper. 2d—How much stock have you? 3d—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD?"

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World
Capital Paid in, $1,000,000.
We Occupy 62,000 Feet of Floor Space.

International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE

THE FARMSTEAD.

Questions for Answer.

Would like to know the nature of string halt in a horse, and if there is a remedy that will in any wise help or cure the deformity.—W., Moline, Mich.

What ails my poultry? Their droppings are partly very green and in part very yellow; they eat heartily for several weeks until death occurs. Will someone give cause and remedy?—H., Millerton, Pa.

A 4-year-old horse was kicked in February on the hind leg just below the joint, in front. The lump is about the size of an egg. Does not limp, and it does not hurt him in any way, only as this looks. Can any one tell me some way in which I can get rid of it?—Subscriber, Maywood, Neb.

Can someone tell me how to kill the weed known as "five-forever"? If so, please publish it in your paper as early as possible.—M., South Warren, Pa.

Lately you published a recipe to tan small skins and hides with the hair on. Now will someone advise me how to tan and remove hair, also to make fit leather to sew belts, etc.?—G., Centre Co., Pa.

What will prevent club-root in growing cabbage?—J. W. G., Pa.

What is wrong with my lambs? I have lost four, and another is sick. They seem to lose the use of their legs and cannot walk. The ewes have plenty of milk. I feed bran and oats and clover hay. Will someone answer at once?—R., Volant, Pa.

Eggs in Incubator.

Editor Farmstead: How long will an egg remain good in an incubator when not fertile? With a fertile egg I keep longer, under the same conditions, than one that is not fertile? Can eggs be tested as to their fertility before being placed in an incubator or under a hen?—Subscriber, Evans, W. Va.

It is usual to test the eggs in an incubator on the fifth day, and to remove all clear ones as they are infertile. They can still be used in cooking. An infertile egg remains good much longer than a fertile one, because the latter the growth of the chick begins almost as soon as it is placed in the incubator. There is no reliable way that we know to test eggs before setting.

Feeding Young Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead: A reader asks how to feed young turkeys. When we take them from the nest we always grease them well around the head and neck, and under the wings, to guard against lice, which is the main thing to look out for. Then place them in a coop for a few days, until they get strong enough to run around with the mother hen. We rarely leave them cooped up a week, unless the weather is cold and wet, as they will do much better running about.

The ration we always give is bread soaked in sweet milk, being sure to press out the milk dry enough so it will not be sloppy, adding from time to time enough black pepper to prevent bowel trouble. We feed till they are three or four weeks old. Then we give them johnny cake, soaked the same as bread, as it is cheaper and not quite so hard on the cook. We often begin to save scraps of bread in the winter, dry them well and store in a paper sack. Of course, they get a longer soaking, but save a lot of work when one has a good many turkeys to feed.

When they are eight or ten weeks old commence to feed small grain, such as wheat and buckwheat. They will by this time know pretty well how to take care of themselves. In fact, the less one does to care for them when they are running with the turkey hen, the better off they seem to be, as the mother can find just the right diet for her family. We always know just where they are, and never allow them to wander far from home. After a few lessons they will come home at night as regularly as the sun sets, especially if fed at the same time and place each day.

If kept with a chicken hen they should be given clean, fresh sand and pounded crockery to furnish the grit that they must have. The coop should be cleaned often, and fresh water given. Feed no more than fresh will readily eat.

Turkeys raised in this way are never quite as large as those with a turkey for a mother, but they are never wanderers, and will lay in the barns and hen houses, hence are more to be depended upon. When their nests are made in the woods, the crows usually find them and they are not to be destroyed. The risk is so great we never allow them to make their nests in field or woods.

Last year we had a half-grown turkey get its leg broken half way between the hip and knee. It was so badly crushed we thought it would have to be killed, but the boys said they wanted to try and save it. So they cut a piece of leather to fit, then perforated the edges and tied it together with a strong cord. It was then placed in a park—alone and fed. In two weeks he was able to run around with the rest. Turkeys are very hard to doctor. In fact this one was the first ailing or crippled one we ever saved.—M., Conewango Valley, N. Y.

Onion Culture.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to Subscriber, of Hinton, W. Va., the yellow Strasburg Dutch onion is considered the best for his purpose of all the yellow onions, as the onions raised from sets of this variety do not go to seed so much as the yellow Danvers, although there are many sets raised from yellow Danvers seed. The white Philadelphia silver-skin is a fine onion, if white onions are preferred.

Sow the seed about May 1st at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds per acre—that is, about 5 ounces of seed to the square rod—in drills 12 or 14 inches apart. If you sow on a large scale, you will want to get the ground fine and mellow, and float it with a 2-inch plank 10 or 12 feet long. Bore holes about two feet from the center each way and use a chain about eight feet long fastened with clevises or tied with bits of wire or rope through the holes in the plank. Hitch on two horses, stand on the plank and drive. If you do not wish to stand on the plank, use something to weight it down. If you do not get the ground nice and even at first, run a harrow over it and float it again.

Use a hand seed drill and make the rows not less than 14 inches apart. If you intend to use a wheel cultivator make your first row as straight as possible, and run the wheel on the mark after that.

Pull the sets as soon as the tops die down. Some people let them lie in the sun a few days, but sometimes the extremely hot sun injures some of them. The safest way is to put them under roof, spread thin, in a dry, airy place, and let them remain until there is danger of freezing. On a dry day pack them in barrels or sacks, tops and all, and keep them in a dry place, where the temperature will not go above 40 degrees. I have known them to freeze after they were packed down, but by letting them alone until they were entirely thawed, they come out all right. They had better freeze than be too warm. Be sure and keep the sets dry.

I will write a note on stacking hay towards hay harvest, for the benefit of The Blade readers who have not barn room and are compelled to stack their hay, as I have seen hundreds of tons of hay go to waste for the want of a little knowledge in stacking.—S., Keiffer ville, O.

Note—We shall be very glad, indeed, to print the promised article on stacking.—Editor Farmstead.

Elder Flower Wine.

Editor Farmstead: To the one inquiring for a recipe for elder flower wine I will send my recipe which has been tested and with good success. To 1 quart of blossoms, steeped and strained, add 2 pounds of granulated sugar, 4 quarts of boiling water, 1 lemon with seeds and peeling removed. When cool enough, add one yeast cake. Let this stand until it works well. In a few days strain and put into jugs, but do not seal tight for a few days. Then seal the corks and keep in a cool place. The blossoms need to be steeped only a few minutes.—M. W.

Tanning Skins.

Editor Farmstead: Some time ago I saw in The Blade that some one wanted to know how to tan skins with the hair on. Well, that is the way I have done for 35 years, and I never had a failure nor have any of my neighbors who have used it. I have tanned sheep skins with the wool on for mittens, have a lambskin now which I have used in my mowing machine seat for seven years, and it is just as nice and pliable as a cloth. It takes out the grease and all the animal scent or smell. Take one-half bushel of wheat bran and 10 gallons of rain water; stir together in a wooden vessel; let it stand in a warm place till it ferments, or until the bran rises; then remove to the cellar and add 2 pounds salt and 2 pounds sulphuric acid. Stir up and put in your goods. When the liquor is new, 24 hours is long enough for the skins to remain in or maybe less, but as it stands or gets older, leave the goods in until you get time to take care of them. Dry and shake out the bran and you have nice, soft skins. Do not rinse or wash.—H., Corry, Pa.

Grease Heel and Garget.

Editor Farmstead: I notice frequent inquiries for a remedy for grease heel. Here is one that is a sure shot: Burn and powder copperas, and mix with an equal part of fresh butter; wash clean with soap and water. Apply twice a day and keep clean.

I also notice many inquiries for a garget cure. I made the same inquiry through The Blade some years ago for cause and cure, and received the following, which I tried. It cured my cow. Garget results from different causes—chills caused by heavy rains in the night, lying on cold, damp ground, running when the udder is full, retention of milk, diseased condition of blood, fever after calving, etc.

Cure: First, a dose of a full pound of epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After the operation of the bowels, give a powdered saltpetre in the drinking water once a day for four days. Bathe the udder once a day with as warm water as the hand will bear, and after drying well rub this into the udder, with gentle hand friction: Glycerine 4 ounces; iodide of potassium, 1 drachm. Mix with as little water as is necessary to make the solution. Milk the cow three times a day.—N., Virginia, Illinois.

Curing Hams--Warbles.

Editor Farmstead: On curing hams I would say to your correspondent that his hams are already pickled, as he says they have been in brine since last fall. They should have been taken up six weeks ago, and smoked with green hickory wood, smoked ten to thirty days, then tie them up in flour sacks.

The best remedy I ever tried for warbles was crude oil—out of oil wells, and for scratches on horses, for lice on hogs, cattle or fowls. I take on old coffee pot or can, and pour the oil on hogs from end of tail to nose. I find it will not take the hair off if the gas is all out of the oil. It will soon escape or pop off if the oil stands a short time in the open. Let me say further to your cattle readers, I do not think you would be troubled much with warbles in your cattle if you freely use crude oil on their backs in the fall. It must be thoroughly rubbed in so as to kill the young grubs.—P., Cyrus, Pa.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Remedies Recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station.

The lime, sulphur and salt wash is invariably used in California and much of the Pacific coast for the control of the San Jose Scale. Experienced orchardists there have used it for many years and have demonstrated that it is, when properly made and applied, a successful remedy for this pest.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Party Names.

"In what years were the Democratic and Republican parties first known by these names."—L. S., Turnip Hole, Pa.

The Democratic party was first known as the Republican party, then the Democratic Republican, and took the name Democratic about 1832. The Republican party was organized in 1854, on a platform opposing the extension of slavery into the territories.

Mayor Jones.

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.: Samuel M. Jones was born in Wales in 1846; emigrated to America with his parents when three years old, began work as an oil driller at Titusville, Pa., in 1864; later was driller at Titusville, Pa., in 1864; later was driller at Titusville, Pa., in Pennsylvania, West an oil producer in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio; invented a sucker rod for oil pumps which has added largely to his fortune; was elected mayor of Toledo, Ohio, as a Republican; again in 1899, 1901 and 1903 as a non-partisan. He has large oil interests in the Texas field.

February 29.

"Please tell us what has become of the 29th of February."—S. A. S., Hord, Ill.

February 29, as you know, comes only in leap year. Now, the rule for finding leap year has two parts:

1—Only those years ending in two ciphers or leap years that can be divided by 400 without a remainder. Thus 1600 was a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not.

2—Every other year divisible by four without a remainder is a leap year. The last one of these was 1896. As 1900 was not a leap year, the next one will be 1904.

Gen. Anthony Wayne.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Gen. Anthony Wayne."—B. E. R., Livingstonville, N. Y.

Anthony Wayne was born in Pennsylvania in 1745. When the Revolution began he raised a regiment, was made its colonel, and sent with the Canada expedition. He commanded Ticonderoga until 1777, when he was made brigadier general and joined Washington in New Jersey; commanded the rear guard at Brandywine; led the attack at Germantown; captured supplies for the distressed army at Valley Forge; distinguished himself at Monmouth; was defeated at Paoli; but achieved the most brilliant victory of the war in storming Stony Point, July 15, 1779. His courage and skill saved Lafayette in Virginia in 1780; he aided in the siege of Yorktown, and commanded in Georgia. He was sent to the Ohio country after St. Clair's defeat, drilled his men patiently at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, marched north, until he reached the Maumee river near where Defiance now is; marched down the river, and at Fallen Timbers, 12 miles above where Toledo now is, he defeated the Indians, and broke their power. He died of gout on a vessel, going from Detroit to Erie, Pa., in 1796; was buried at the latter place, but some years afterward his bones were removed to his old home in Pennsylvania.

A Point Well Taken.

Editor Blade: I do not intend to find fault with The Blade. I think it is the best secular paper in the United States, but I think there is an error in the notes on the lesson for Easter Sunday (see Blade of April 9), which should not pass unnoticed. That lesson refers to the resurrection; and the expositor in his comments on the lesson says, "Take out (of the Bible) the teaching of a life beyond the grave and men are justified in living a sensual, selfish and material life." Now, on this point I think said writer is mistaken. We say that no one would be justified in living a "sensual, selfish and material life" even if there were no hereafter; we say that mankind should do right without any reference to a hereafter; do right just because it is right—do right as an end and not as a means—do right from principle and not from policy—do right whether there is a heaven or a hell—do right just as God does, not because we expect rewards or fear punishments, but because it helps humanity. God does not expect any favor for doing good or fear any frowns for doing bad, neither should we. God does right because it is right and so should we.—C. C. H., Carey, Pa.

"Frost-bitten Convention."

E. G., Ohio, Mich., writes in reference to the article on both sides of the paper, hence we can not print the letter. For a number of years there was a dispute between Ohio and Michigan over the boundary line between them. It was settled by an act of congress, placing the boundary where it now is, and which is practically that claimed by Ohio, and adding to Michigan the upper peninsula as compensation. This act provided for the admission of Michigan as a state, when she accepted the above conditions. A convention met at Ann Arbor in December, 1836, which accepted the terms. This was called "the frost-bitten convention." We, however, beg our readers never to use the silly term; to remember the facts, which are of historical importance, and forget the nickname, which is not only silly but troublesome.

"Tonnage" of War Vessels.

"I note that the United States proposes to build three 16,000-ton warships. Does that mean the weight of the ship or the carrying capacity?"—H. P. A., Monarch, Colo.

It means the carrying capacity in cubic tons. There are rules for calculating this, which give the gross register tonnage, each ton (called a register ton) containing 100 cubic feet.

Stock-Watering Pump.

"In the Weekly Blade of April 9 was given a cut and description of a mechanism for making the weight of an animal force water from a well for its own drinking. Some 50 years ago I saw a model of a similar device. A spectator remarked that the theory was very nice, but that in practice it would not work. The instinct of cattle, horses or hogs makes them afraid when whatever they are standing on gives away under their feet."—O. E. D., Ankeny, Iowa.

The device is undoubtedly worthless for its purpose, not only because of the fact stated above, which would operate against it, but also because one stroke of a pump would not raise enough water.

Irving Bacheller.

"Please give a biographical sketch of the writer, Irving Bacheller."—J. P., New Hartford, Iowa.

He was born at Pierpont, N. Y., in 1859; educated at Canton academy and St. Lawrence university; has been for many years a newspaper writer and connected with the press of the metropolis.

Hong Kong.

"One geography speaks of Hong Kong as an island and Victoria as a city on it, while another refers to Hong Kong, China, as though it is a city. The International Cyclopedia describes it as an island, 29 miles long and from 2½ to 3 miles broad and Victoria as the capital, but the dispatches during the war were sent from Hong Kong, China. Please settle the discrepancy."—Inquirer, Battle Creek, Iowa.

Hong Kong is a corruption of the Chinese name, Hiang Kang, meaning "sweet waters," refering to the magnificent bay, 19 square miles in extent, between the island and the peninsula of Kowloon on the mainland. Victoria is a city stretching for some four miles along the northern shore. Hong Kong is the name of the island, Victoria of the city; but Great Britain owns also the extremity of the peninsula of Kowloon, nearly three square miles in extent, and the official name of the whole dependency, including island, city of Victoria and the portion on the mainland, is Hong Kong. Hence the usage of dating dispatches from Hong Kong. When you see Hong Kong referred to in print it refers to the whole dependency, not to the city, nor the island, but all taken together. Probably because there is no city there except Victoria is the reason it is called Hong Kong instead of Victoria, but usage is the only rule in such cases, and the usage is to say Hong Kong.

International Sunday School Lessons

"By whom are the International Sunday school lessons arranged?"—J. L. P., Madison, Ark.

The International Sunday school association was organized in 1872. It consists of delegates selected by Sunday school associations of the different states. The international association appoints a lesson committee, composed of representatives of the ten largest denominations. This committee meets, maps out the general plan of lessons for six years, giving three and a half years to the New Testament and two a half to the Old Testament. It then appoints two sub-committees, one on each Testament, which lay out the lessons for the six years, and select the so-called "Golden Texts." Their work, when done, is reported to the full committee, of fifteen members, which goes carefully over the work, suggesting for revision and improvements are made and voted upon. When the work is completed, copies are sent to England, and there the English co-operating committee, composed of six members in England, one in India and one in Australia, go over the whole work. They return their copies, with their suggested amendments, and the American committee goes over the whole, and accepts or rejects each suggested change. This schedule is then passed over to the persons selected by each denomination to write the expositions. The international committee does not prepare any expositions of the lessons at all.

On April 15 of this year, the lesson committee of the International association, in session at Washington, D. C., adopted a complete lesson course for 1905. It also arranged the plan for the six years' lessons from 1906 to 1911 inclusive. It is as follows:

January, 1906, to June, 1907—The life and character of Jesus, in Matthew, Mark and Luke (or studies in the synoptic gospels.)

July, 1907, to June 1908—Studies in the Old Testament.

June to December, 1907—Stories of the patriarchs.

January to June, 1908 — The making of Israel (or from Moses to Samuel).

July to December, 1908—The words and works of Jesus (or studies in John).

January to December, 1909—The expansion of the early church (or studies in the Acts and Epistles).

January to December, 1910 — The glory and decline of Israel (or from Samuel to Isaiah).

January to June, 1911—The Son of Man (or studies in Luke).

July to December, 1911 — The captivity and return of Israel (or from Isaiah to Malachi).

Magellanic Clouds.

"Please tell what Magellanic clouds are. I saw them when going around Cape Horn. They are near together, three of them. They look like clouds, but are always there, and rise and set always the same distance apart."—B. E., Anover, N. Y.

They are simply masses of stars so far away that they look like silver clouds. They are the same as is the Milky Way. The telescope shows them as composed of multitudes of stars and nebulae. Are you not mistaaken as to there being "three? Books on astronomy say they are two—the larger occupying 42 square degrees, the smaller about 10 square degrees.

Drinking Water.

"Does water from limestone become healthier by boiling it for 30 minutes? An answer to this practical question would be gratefully received by many of your readers."—J. A. J., Dartford, Wis.

Boiling limestone water for 30 minutes will not remove the lime. The only way it can be gotten out is by distilling the water. Boiling will destroy any organic germs in the water, and that is why it is done.

The Supreme Court.

V. W. D., Glasgow, Ky.: The justices of the United States supreme court are:

Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; David J. Brewer, Kansas; Henry B. Brown, Michigan; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, New York; Joseph McKenna, California; Oliver W. Holmes, Masachusetts, and William R. Day, Ohio.

Mr. Day is appointed to succeed George Shiras, jr., of Pennsylvania, who retires Mr. Day will not take his seat until May 15. The nine circuits were given in the Question Bureau about two months ago. We are too crowded to reprint.

Our Common Schools.

"Please tell me which state has the largest public school fund, and which state has the best school system?"—A. D. H., Brandsville, Mo.

We have applied to several state school superintendents, but fail to get definite answers. There seems to be no comparative statistics gathered on this subject.

Bluing Steel.

"Please give process and chemicals used in bluing steel."—R. E. S., Newton, Neb.

Steel is blued simply by exposing it to heat. The dark blue requires a temperature of 600 degrees, full blue 500 degrees, and blue at 550 degrees. The steel must be finely polished on its surface and then exposed to an uniform heat of the required temperature. This heat may be produced by an alcohol lamp or a hot iron plate, but no flame producing soot must touch the steel.

Where It Comes From.

"Please tell where the money comes from to pay pensions. A great deal is said about the cost of pensions to the government, and we would like to know who really pays it."—Five Subscribers, Cedar Surings, Tenn.

The money comes out of the general revenues of the United States. There is no special form of taxation set apart to provide for pension payments. The receipts of the United States government for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were:

From customs (duties on imports)..	$254,444,709
Internal revenue (tax on liquors, tobacco, etc.).....	271,880122
Miscellaneous sources	36,153,403
Total	$562,478,233

Total expenditures for the same year were as follows:

Miscellaneous civil expenditures	$113,469,324
War department	112,272,216
Navy department	67,803,128
Indians....	10,049,585
Pensions....	138,488,590
Interest on public debt	29,108,045
Total	$471,190,358

You will note that the pension expenditures was the largest single item, requiring almost one-fourth of the total income of the government to meet it. No other country was ever so liberal to its old soldiers.

Widows and Pensions.

"As I am a subscriber to your valuable paper, I would like to ask you a question. Has the condition of many of the aged widows of the civil war ever been presented to the government? Most of them who are living are aged, and a good many of them poor and feeble, needing care and comfort, while the pension is entirely inadequate to provide their needs, and the cost of living is so much higher than it has been that they have to depend upon charity. If the government would increase their pensions ever so little it would be a great boon to them, and as many of them have given husbands and sons, all their support, they surely are entitled to consideration now in their old age, for many of them have no relatives to care for them. I do not know that anyone has taken any interest in the matter, but it seems as if someone ought to."—Subscriber, New London, Nev.

That is a matter which is entirely in the hands of Congress. The pension laws have steadily been made more liberal toward the old soldiers and their widows. Under the law of 1890, the number of pensioners, both soldiers and widows, was about doubled. But while it is true, as you say, that many widows, having no other means, find their pensions too small for their support, we fancy it would be hard to get a bill through to increase the pensions of all widows, because the aggregate would mean many millions of dollars each year. Why not consult your Congressman about the matter? He is the man to take the subject up in the House of Representatives.

Invisible Glue.

"Will the editor of the Question Bureau please give the formula for making invisible glue?"—A. C. N., Brevard, N. C.

Dear friends, when you ask questions, why not explain what you want? Of course, in preparing the "copy" for the Bureau, the editor cuts the question down to the shortest form possible; but it delights his heart to have a querist write fully, so that he has no doubt as to the matter in which information is sought. Now, the above question would be all right, if the editor knew what its writer meant by "invisible glue;" he might be able to fill the order. Is it wanted for pasting paper, or mending china, or gluing furniture, or what? The editor has on file 27 formulas for glues and pastes; but which is wanted? At a venture, here are two:

Liquid Glue—Fill a glass jar with white glue, broken up. Then fill the jar with acetic acid. Keep the jar in hot water for a few hours, until the glue is entirely melted, and you will have an excellent glue, always ready.

Government Postage Stamp Mucilage—The gum on postage stamps is made thus: Gum dextrine, 2 parts; acetic acid, 1 part; water, 5 parts. Dissolve on a water bath, and add 1 part of alcohol.

Where Women Vote.

"How many states in the Union have given women the right of suffrage, and has it proved a success?"—J. A. R., Delmont, N. C.

In four states—Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming—women have the same voting rights as men. They vote for all officers, including Presidential electors.

In Indiana, women may hold any office under Illinois laws, but can not vote for any such officers. In Kansas, women exercise the suffrage largely in municipal elections. In some form, mainly as to questions of taxation or in the election of school officers, woman suffrage exists in a limited way in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

What do you mean by "proving a success?" There is no reason why a woman can not vote as intelligently as a man, is there?

The Name "Mauser."

"Please tell how the name of the Mauser rifle is pronounced."—L. H., Wallowa, Ore.

The rifle in question was named for Dr. Mauser, a German, who invented it. His name is pronounced Mow-zer, accent on the first syllable. That is, "Mau" is pronounced to rhyme with, now, how, etc., and in "ser" the s has the sound of z. Get an educated German to pronounce it for you.

Roosevelt and Cleveland.

"A good deal has been said in the South about President Roosevelt's inviting negroes to the White House; also about some appointments he has given them. Did not Mr. Cleveland give similar invitations, and also put negroes in office when he was president?"—J. R. C., Brown's Mills, N. C.

Yes, Mr. Cleveland appointed negroes to positions; but as there are few Democratic negroes, the number of his appointments was small. Every President has received negroes at the White House, especially those holding office. There is a great deal of humbug in the howl against Mr. Roosevelt; but the poor Democrats must have something about which to rail at the President, and as they can find nothing really important over which to find fault, they fall back on race prejudice, you see.

Special Notice to Questioners.

The number of questions is increasing so that the editor has not room to answer. We are glad to answer any question that we believe of general interest to our 155,000 readers; but, remember, because you are interested in it, it does not follow that everybody else is. We shall here after draw the line much more sharply. Do not send us any questions of the following kinds:

Don't ask us where you can buy anything, as here you can sell anything.

Don't ask us to print poems, songs, etc., nor where you can find them.

Don't ask where to get a certain book. Apply to a bookseller.

Don't ask a question in a guessing contest. We won't answer.

Don't ask primary school questions that you can answer from a geography, or a dictionary, or other school book.

Don't ask the address of any person.

Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm.

Don't ask any question about legal matters. Consult a lawyer.

Don't ask any question about the value of old coins, stamps, or other curiosities. We will not answer.

Don't ask for a reply by mail. This department is for general information of our readers; if your question is not of that kind, you can't expect a reply through the paper, and the editor is too busy to answer by mail.

Don't ask two or three questions at a time, and request replies in successive issues. One question at a time, please. If you ask more, don't be surprised to get no reply at any.

Lastly, give your real name and real postoffice address, so that we may see if your name is on our mailing list. This department is for subscribers, not for any one else.

Glance over the answers under the heading "Miscellaneous." There are not over a half dozen questions which should have been asked us. We shall hereafter pay no attention to such questions, and not take space to tell why we do not answer.

"Greenbacks."

B. J. W., Water Valley, Ky.: You are misled by the old Populist fallacy about what they called "the first issue of greenbacks." The term "greenback" meant originally government paper money, which was the first to use green ink on the backs of the bills. The issue you refer to is properly called "demand notes." They were payable on demand; they were not legal tender; they were receivable for all government dues. There were $50,000,000 issued under act of July 17, 1861, and $10,000,000 more by act of February 12, 1862. The law required them to be cancelled when redeemed and not to be reissued.

But the mass of treasury notes issued during the war was entirely different. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorized $150,000,000 of these notes. They were legal tender for everything except in payment of duties, and they were not redeemable except at the pleasure of the government. In these three things they were entirely different from the demand notes. The evil features were, of course, making them legal tender, and not making them redeemable on demand. Of course the latter was impossible, the treasury could not get enough coin to do this. Had congress continued to issue demand notes instead of these, this evil would have been the same, and it is this which led us to say that the issue of notes by the government was a mistake, and that it should have issued bonds instead, and saved the people from the loss of uncounted millions through the fluctuations of a depreciated currency. The total amount of these legal tender notes authorized was $450,000,000. Of these there are outstanding today $346,000,000.

It must be borne in mind that in order to market our issues of bonds abroad, it was necessary that the interest should be paid in gold. How was the government to get gold for this? There was but one way—to make all duties on imported goods payable in gold. That was the reason the legal tender notes were not allowed to be received for duties. It was also the reason that the demand notes kept at par. For, as they were receivable for duties, they were as good as gold. This fact ought to be plain.

Ever since the rise of the greenback party there has been a flood of misrepresentation as these matters all over the country. The above are the cold, hard facts in the case. Let us hope, when another war comes, requiring extraordinary expenditures, the government will be in the hands of men who are versed in the truth of financial history, and hence who will not plunge the country into a quagmire of irredeemable legal tender notes.

Miscellaneous.

E. J., Racine, O.: We never heard of the book.

J. G., Parrottsville, Tenn.: We can not find anything of them.

E. J. P., Delta, O.: We must refer you to some competent teacher.

A. C. D., Bedford, Iowa: We regret that we are not able to oblige you.

N. W. L., Charlotte Centre, N. Y.: We are unable to find a biography of him.

O. E. C., Grand Island, Neb.: There is nothing published that contains a list of them.

J. S., North Salem, O.: The census of 1900 gave 76,303,387 as the population of the United States.

G. M. L., Iola, N. C.: We are sorry we can not tell you. You must apply to some expert metallurgist.

D. B. B., Los Angeles, Cal.: In ending a letter you should write, "Very truly yours," not "Very Truly Yours."

W. B. W., Outville, O.: It is said not over 2 per cent of our foreign trade is carried in vessels under the American flag.

J. H. V., Sheridan, Mich.: We regret to say we can not use the photograph. We know of no mining paper in that section.

D. W., Union Bridge, Md.: We have made extensive search, but regret to say we can not find the information you ask.

L. C., La Grange, Ind.: A diamond will burn in an electric arc, but the temperature is not given in any chemical work at hand.

M. T. B., Petros, Tenn.: The word linen is "linon" in French, hence you will find the latter word on lawns and linens imported from France.

G. W. C., Hopkinton, O.: In addressing the head of a government office, his name is not necessary. Address your letter "Commmissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

F. J. D., Fall Branch, Tenn.: Damascus is said to be the oldest existing city in the world, though many now in ruins are older. We can not use local letters, for lack of space.

C. D. P., Wichita, Kan.: Nothing is known of Gen. Daniel Morgan's parents, not even their names. He married Abigail Bailey, but we can not find the names of his children.

E. J. H., Hannibal Centre, N. Y.: We have no means of knowing what state pays school teachers the best wages. The only way to find out is to write to each state and ask.

P. H. S., Sedalia, Mo.: We saw Kipling's poem on Germany when it first came out, but did not preserve a copy; and ever since receiving your request we have been looking for it, but unsuccessfully.

J. W. S., Burbank, S. D.: The pungent taste of horseradish, mustard, etc., is due to an oil containing sulphur. Oil of mustard is used, but there is too little of it in horseradish to pay to extract.

R. C., Burlington, Ind.: Such things are regulated by decisions of the Postoffice department. Address a letter of inquiry to "Superintendent Free Delivery, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

C. S. M., Idell, N. J.: The point is, whether your state law permits a man's name to be published in a news item against his will. Consult a lawyer. It is of the writing, but the publishing, which is objected to.

J. C. V., Middleport, O.: We should say, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Emancipation Proclamation are the three most important documents to our liberties. But don't use the phrase about which you asked. It is not authorized.

H. H., Creswell: For any position under civil service rules, write to "Hon. J. C. Doyle, Secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," tell him what service you wish to enter, ask for a circular of information and dates of examination.

E. F. C., Summersville, W. Va.: When the late Dr. Talmage went to the Holy Land several years ago, he prepared sermons for every Sunday of his absence and stated the places at which they were to be delivered. Some of them were never delivered at all.

H. H., Atherton, Ind.: Some person in the past, by way of a joke, said that a part of the initiation into a secret society was to make the candidate ride a goat, hence arose the slang phrase, "riding the goat," in referring to an initiation. Avoid its use, because of its vulgarity.

Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. Hayes, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. Hayes, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly is it said that it is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 6,000 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt With Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong. Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists the electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached its present state of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervousness, exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—6,000 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you a Belt. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

RUPTURE FREE 24-page book, photos from life. You should read it. Write today. Dence & Mery, 20 Mery Block, Toledo, Ohio.

The Sunday School.

AN APOSTLE'S PILGRIMAGE

International Sunday School Lesson for April 26—"Paul's Journey to Jerusalem." Acts 21:1-16.

Three weeks ago we studied Paul's farewell to the Ephesian elders at Miletus, interrupting the course for two weeks to consider passages from Paul's letters written about this time. Today's lesson finds the journey resumed, and the following Sunday we shall see the perigrinating apostle at Jerusalem, his present goal.

The man who is telling this story, Dr. Luke, was a member of the party, and his narrative has many little touches that testify to its genuineness. The sights that filled the traveler's eye are not neglected by his pen; he cannot refrain from telling of the stops at Cos and at Rhodes, where the ruins of the Colossus, one of the seven wonders of the world, were still visible. The change of ships at Patara is mentioned, and the passing of the Isle of Cyprus on the left. We can imagine Paul standing by the ship's rail, watching the familiar shores of Cyprus, and recalling the conversion of Sergius Paulus there, and the dramatic encounter with Elymas, the sorcerer. We are almost tempted to wish that Luke had left some of these details out and told more of the words and conduct of Paul; yet Luke's pen moved by wiser direction than we could give, and we thank him for these vivid, personal and graphic touches.

Finding Friends at Tyre.

It was only 30 years from the cross to this period, yet up in Tyre Paul found a company of Christians, as he did later at Ptolemais and Caesarea, and as he had found at many remoter places. The rapid and wide dissemination of the gospel truth is a dramatic feature of the history of the early church. Caesar's soldiers carried the glory as the legions penetrated to the confines of the known world. The ships that sailed the main bore messengers of the good news, as crew and as passengers. The caravans across the desert, and the solitary pilgrim from city to city, were means of spreading more widely the seeds of truth. In every direction, and by all means, the gospel was making its marvellous way.

"The fellowship of kindred minds," of which we sing, was very precious to Paul. When he came to a new city, he at once sought out fellow-disciples, if there were any. We have so many sidelights on his fellowships that we know he must have been of a very sociable, genial disposition. He sets a good example for Christian travelers today; wherever they go they should search out Christians and churches, and identify themselves with the friends of Christ. They will both get and give strength, and many delightful fellowships will be formed.

A man who recently crossed the continent is authority for this statement: "One gets a new and vivid impression of Christianity on such a journey as this. He finds Christian men and women everywhere, and the multitudes of unried Christian forces at work for the service of mankind. And I must say, too, that Christian fellowship is never so sweet and precious as when a man is away from home."

Advice That Was Not Followed.

The disciples with whom Paul's party spent seven days at Tyre—and Tyre must have been filled with thrilling associations to such a student of the Old Testament as Paul—tried to dissuade him from continuing his journey. To them the Spirit revealed the hardships awaiting him there, and they inferred that therefore he should not go forward. Like every other man who goes in new and hard work, Paul had to go counter to the advice of solicitous friends. "Spare yourself," they pleaded. "I count not my life dear," he responded. Men are not commonly made heroes by the counsel of friends. Each man must follow his own inner call.

A domestic touch is given to the picture by the presence of the women and the children, who were of the company that followed Paul down to the ship. This is the first direct mention of children in the Book of Acts. Seven days had been sufficient to endear the grizzled old apostle and traveler to all classes of Christians at Tyre. Even the children loved him.

A Seaside Prayer Meeting.

Extremes of sorrow and joy bind men to God. He is an unusual man who approaches the marriage altar, or looks into the face of his new-born child, or who stands beside the bier of a loved one, with no thought of God in his heart. "God bless you," is the deepest farewell of even the non-Christian. Even infidels cry to God in the hour of peril. All deep experiences are essentially religious.

It was fitting that this Christian company should separate with a prayer, to warm all their hearts, and to fortify them for approaching trials. To kneel on the seashore, an early type of the "surf prayer meetings" that are held in the summer time at many of the Christian resorts along our coast. Anywhere may be a proper place for a prayer meeting. The Salvation Army meeting in the street corners; the Christian Endeavor services on convention trains, and the shop prayer meetings of the Y. M. C. A., are all of a type with this farewell prayer meeting to Paul at Tyre.

A Preacher and His Daughters.

The old saw about preachers' children fails to cut nowadays, for it has been proved untrue. Every noble walk of life has recruited leaders from the sons and daughters of the parsonage. When Paul reached Caesarea he made his abode with Philip, the Evangelist. The church had created Philip one of the seven deacons (Act 6:1-16), but God had made him an evangelist. He had been selected to "serve tables," but he had shown himself qualified to preach the word from place to place. His home was notable not only for its head, but also for four daughters who had the gift of prophecy, and were eminent in the life of the church at Caesarea.

What a delight that Christian home was to Paul, and what a delight he was to it! No one could be more warmly welcomed than he, and during his sojourn of possibly ten days there were many subjects of common interest to be discussed. There is no fellowship like that of kindred spirits in a Christian home.

A Prophet's Doleful Message.

At every turn on this voyage Paul was met by gloomy predictions. Fellow Christians kept telling him what he already knew too well, for the Spirit so testified to him in every city, that bonds and imprisonment awaited him at Jerusalem. The most dramatic of these was that delivered by Agabus, the man who predicted the famine at Jerusalem, to relieve which, in the case of the Christians there, Paul was now carrying the contribution of the churches. Agabus, by pantomime and speech, portrayed the fate that the apostle would meet at the holy city. Taking Paul's girdle, he bound his own hands and feet, declaring that thus the Jews would bind the man owning the girdle and deliver him to the Gentiles.

Upon this, the friends at Caesera, and Paul's own fellow travelers, united their pleadings that he should not go up to Jerusalem. There was no compulsion forcing Paul forward, except his own loyalty to the will of God. He could have turned aside at any point, and found abundant salve for his conscience in so doing. But Paul, when God's hand beckoned, was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. Like every hero, who had heard Jesus say, "Follow me."

"None of These Things Move Me."

If Christianity, as some say, produces only milksops, its character has altered since the days when Paul was one of its products. For he held to his hard course like a hero; nothing could turn him aside from duty, even when duty meant death. The pressure of his mistaken friends, however, wrung from the apostle's heart this cry, as sublime as it is pathetic—"What do ye, weeping and breaking my heart? For I am ready, not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."

Paul loved life, but he loved duty more. He might be killed, but he would go to his death like a brave man and a Christian, with flag flying and with his face to the foe. So him the will of God was more to be desired than freedom from suffering. The spectacle irresistibly recalls that other Hero, Paul's example and inspiration, who through long years never swerved aside from the sorrowful way that ended at a criminal's cross on top of a skull-shaped hill.

For the Kansas Appetite.

"To perfectly fulfill the bucolic unities," writes one Alexaner Butts, in the Kansas City Star, "sassafras tea should be drunk for breakfast, with ham and eggs." To which Del Valentine responded and answers to wit as follows: "Further preserving these same bucolic unities, it should be drunk at noon, with corn bread, pork and greens, and one young onion. Then to still keep up the unbroken line of arcadian simplicity, how about sassafrass tea, home-made toast, apple sauce, crisp cookies, and catfish for supper?"—Emporia Gazette.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can cure bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage completely and forever. I have done it fully 10,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take this for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can effect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Women's Headaches

542 1-2 Congress Street.
Portland, Maine, Oct. 17, 1902.

I consider Wine of Cardui superior to any doctor's medicine I ever used and I know whereof I speak. I suffered for nine months with suppressed menstruation which completely prostrated me. Pain would shoot through my back and sides and I would have blinding headaches. My limbs would swell up and I would feel so weak I could not stand up. I naturally felt discouraged for I seemed beyond the help of physicians, but Wine of Cardui came as a God-send to me. I felt a change for the better within a week. After nineteen days treatment I menstruated without suffering agonies I usually did and soon became regular and without pain.

Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women knew of its good qualities.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Snow
Treasurer, Portland Economic League.

Headaches are the danger signals of coming disease. Both men and women suffer headaches, but periodical headache falls only to the lot of women and is the unerring sign of irregular menstruation and bearing down pains. Completely prostrated by nine months of suppressed menses, blinded by headaches and racked with pain Mrs. Snow was made a strong and healthy woman again. Remember with Wine of Cardui no case is hopeless because this great remedy cures permanently nineteen out of every twenty cases and never fails to benefit a case of irregular menses, bearing down pains or any female weakness. If you are discouraged and doctors have failed, try Wine of Cardui, and try it now. Remember that headaches mean female weakness. Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI

MEDICAL VIEW OF POPE

Early Life as Archbishop of Perugia Laid Sturdy Foundation.

The Pope seems destined to do credit to Italian medicine, from Celsus to Lapponi. True to the prescriptions laid down by the former in his famous first chapter, for the first sixty-eight years of his life as the Roman Hippocrates says, every "sanus homo qui et bene valet et suae spontis est," ought to live, "partly in the country, partly in the town, and, oftener than not, in the open air. He ought to yacht or hunt," or allow himself the recreation of rod or gun. In this latter form of outdoor exercise the Pope, when archbishop of Perugia, was exceptionally proficient, and after an active day on the Umbrian hillsides he would return with a heavy bag of redlegged partridges for distribution among the hospitals

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....,Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 163,000

CONCERNING OUR PATTERNS.

Please do not send any orders for patterns until further notice. The company which has heretofore furnished them has failed, and we are unable to fill any further orders for patterns which have been advertised.

We expect to make arrangements with another pattern firm in the near future, and when this is done due announcement will be made, and the orders of our readers will be invited. Meantime, send no pattern orders whatever until the announcement appears.

ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION.

When a man has filled the office of president of the United States twice, he has reached the end of human ambition, so far as an American citizen is concerned. There is then nothing for him to do but imitate the example of Cincinnatus who left his farm to become dicator, and, after defeating the enemy who was threatening Rome, returned to the plow.

The story comes from Boston that President Roosevelt desires, when he leaves the White House, to become president of Harvard university. No doubt he would make a good man for the place. The head of a great modern institution of learning needs to be a man of great force of character, high executive ability, and a hard worker. All of these qualifications are found in Mr. Roosevelt, and though he is a man of affairs rather than a man of books (in the university sense of the term), we believe this would prove a benefit to the undergraduates and to the institution.

When Benjamin Harrison left the presidency, he returned to his law practice at Indianapolis, Grover Cleveland retired to the classic shades of Princeton, with income enough to preclude any necessity for gainful occupation. William McKinley, had he lived to complete his second term, desired nothing more than to return to the dearly-loved cottage at Canton, and spend the evening of life amid old friends and familiar scenes. He had but one ambition beyond, and that was to become a trustee of Ohio State University, at Columbus.

During his four years' service as governor of Ohio, he became deeply interested in the university, and desired to see it become one of the great institutions of learning in the United States. He regretted sincerely that wealthy citizens of Ohio do not step forward and furnish the endowment the university needs. He always considered that Mr. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, was not recognizing the state of which he is a citizen, in not employing his donations for an Ohio institution of learning, rather than bestowing them on a Chicago college. No doubt Mr. McKinley would have been able to do much toward the realization of his hopes, had he lived to become a trustee of the state university.

GEORGE GOULD ON THE WEST

Since his return to New York, Mr. George Gould has been talking freely of his impressions of the West—that is, the portion westward of the Mississippi river. He says he heard no talk of money shortage. "The banks there are holding their money in their vaults, and they won't have to draw on New York when they want to move the crops. The Western bankers have their own money to lend to their own people, unless money should get so high in Wall street as to make it profitable to send it East. From all the indications, a full year of prosperity is ahead for the West."

The trans-Mississippi West is predominantly agricultural. Its prosperity depends upon two factors, which must be coincident to be of most value—abundant crops and good prices therefor. The estimates are that the coming harvest of winter wheat will be a record-breaker—about 590,000,000 bushels; and the world-indications are that present prices will be maintained. Of course, nothing can yet be told as to corn, for it has yet to be planted; and we know nothing of the acreage, nor of the weather conditions at the critical time when the kernels are filling.

But, with anything like favorable weather, the chances are we shall have plenty of corn—hence of fat cattle and hogs. The farmers of that section are all prospering, and, so far as humanity can look into the future, there is a feeling of confidence that 1903 will prove as profitable to them as have been the past sveral years. As an indication of the financial conditions of the farmers, the report of the bank commissioner of Kansas—an almost purely agricultural state—is interesting. The deposits, he says, are over $90,000,000, which is three millions more than the highest previous record.

THE "BROOMSTICK TRAIN."

Rapid as it the extension of the interurban electric railway lines in Ohio, New England still retains the lead in the development of the trolley system. One can travel across nearly every state in Yankeeland, north and south, or east and west, on electric cars. He can go from New York, through Hartford, Providence and Boston to Portland, Maine.

Every one knows that these roads are as solidly constructed as are the steam lines, and that rails of the same weight are employed. It looks as though, in many cases, the steam roads will employ the tracks of the trolley lines—for some purpose, at least. The New York Central is arranging to use a five-mile electric road, from Worcester to Oxford, Mass., to deliver coal to a section not now accessible. It looks as though the time is not far in the future when the electric roads will become parts of a steam system, they acting as feeders for the railroad, for freight purposes.

REFUNDING THE BONDS.

There are now outstanding about $233,000,000 of United States bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, which can not be redeemed until 1907. There are also $97,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, redeemable in 1908. The Secretary of the Treasury now proposes to refund at once at least $100,000,000 of these bonds, under the act of 1900, which provides that all outstanding bonds of 1907 and 1908 may be called in and exchanged for bonds bearing only 2 per cent interest, payable in 1930. This act also provides that in this exchange of bonds—for that is what "refunding" means—the bonds called in for exchange, which sell at a premium, shall be accepted at a valuation not greater than will give 2¼ per cent interest per annum. For the government can not change the contract under which these bonds were issued; it can not compel their refunding. That must be at the pleasure of their holders.

Now, these 3 and 4 per cent bonds aggregate $330,000,000 in total amount, are due in three and four years. National banks or others who purchase bonds for investment, prefer a long-time bond. For instance, if you were settling up the estate of a business man who had died leaving a widow and a family of small children, and wished to invest the proceeds of the estate so as to secure a settled income for the widow and heirs, you would certainly prefer to invest in government bonds, if possible, because of their absolute safety; and you would prefer bonds that would not fall due for twenty years, rather than those which would be paid in three or four years. Similarly, a national bank, in purchasing bonds to deposit as security for its circulation, prefers long-time bonds to those which will be due in a few years.

Hence it is certain that the holders of these $100,000,000 of bonds, which run only four and five years, will be glad to exchange them for bonds that will not be due for 27 years. True, the rate of interest is less, and the income from the amount invested will not be so great by from one-third to one-half; but there are compensations. At the present market price of the bonds, National banks can make no profit from the 3 and 4 per cents, if they are used as a basis for circulation; but they can on the new 2 per cents. Hence it is believed—and altogether likely—that the banks will buy up the 3 and 4 per cents, and refund them in the new bonds, which will be used to take out additional circulation.

It was this that prompted Secretary Shaw to issue his circular of March 26, announcing his readiness to refund the 3 and 4 per cent bonds. The business activity is so great that vast amounts of currency are needed; and it is apparent to all men of financial experience that, in the summer and fall of this year, when the crops are moving, more money will be needed than is at present available. Now, if these $330,000,000 of bonds are refunded, and the new 2 per cents used to take out new national bank circulation, the amount of active money will be increased by that much. There will be plenty of funds, and business borrowers will not have to pay exorbitant rates of interest for loans.

This refunding operation does not add a dollar to the bonded debt of the United States, nor reduce it by a dollar. The principal remains the same, but the debt is in the shape of new 2 per cent bonds instead of 3 and 4 per cents. The government will save in the smaller amount of interest paid, and thus will make a distinct profit. Further, when these bonds are refunded, and when the Aldrich financial bill is passed by the next Congress, the United States treasury will no longer be a factor of detriment or of help to the money market—a condition devoutly to be wished.

THE HEAD OF THE TICKET.

The discussion of the Republican situation in Ohio, as developed by the results of the spring municipal elections, has gone on briskly since that time among the party leaders. The majority opinion seems now to be agreed that the nomination of Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland for governor, is the wisest step the state convention can take, all things considered. His undoubted executive ability and other qualifications for the office, his great popularity, his representative Republicanism, are all factors which render his selection an ideal one; besides which, his strength in Cuyahoga county will prove a valuable aid to the Republican legislative ticket there, and hence to the re-election of Mr. Hanna to the United States Senate.

The situation is peculiar. The city of Cleveland is normally Republican, but Tom Johnson has a hold upon a class of voters outside of his own party, which enabled him this spring to not only carry his own election but that of every other candadate on the Democratic city ticket except one. It might easily happen, as it has before in the history of Ohio politics, that the Republicans should elect their state ticket, and yet lose control of the General Assembly. With the peculiar political situation existing in Cleveland, the legislative delegation from Cuyahoga county might be carried by the Democrats. This is really the only danger-spot in the state. The nomination of Col. Herrick is, therefore, advised, as a wise political move, with a view to making sure a Republican majority in the legislature, and the re-election of Mr. Hanna.

Whether all the other aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination will accept this view, remains to be seen. Hon. Albert Douglas, in an authorized statement, declares that he will remain in the field. At this writing, none of the others have given expression to their views. Their right to be candidates for the nomination is undisputed, and the state convention, when it meets in mid-June, will have the final settlement of the matter. Fortunately, there is not one of the gentlemen spoken of for the headship of the ticket but is thoroughly acceptable as to qualifications and ability. Any one of them would make a good governor, and prove an honor to himself and to his party in that office. Therefore the way is open for the convention to consider the exigencies of politics, and to name the man whose candidacy will do the most for the welfare of the party and for the return of Mr. Hanna to the Senate—for the Republicans of Ohio desire his re-election, and there is no other aspirant for the place.

GOV. BULLOCK'S LETTER.

Elsewhere on this page we print a communication from ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in answer to two editorial articles in The Blade, on his plan for the solution of the negro suffrage question. The denial of negro suffrage by cunningly framed provisions of state constitutions, has caused the matter to become again a focus of public interest. Mr. Bullock believes these provisions to be in direct violation of the fifteenth amendment, which declares that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of race or color. His proposed remedy is this, which we quote from his letter published in the New York Tribune, of March 6:

Let congress by its appropriate committee inquire into the amended state constitutions. If any state is found to be in defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment, refuse to that state the seating of members and senators elected under such defective constitution, and continue such exclusion until the state shall, in its own way and by its own processes of its own people, adopt a state constitution which in the opinion of congress is in harmony with the constitution of the United States.

To this The Blade dissented. Our position is that such a course would revive the rancor and passions of the years of reconstruction and afterward, now happily in the past. The "grandfather clause" in southern state constitutions was framed expressly to meet the inhibition of the fifteenth amendment. It first prescribes an educational test, applicable to all citizens. Then it excepts from this educational test, all who were, on January 1, 1867, entitled to vote in any state, and all their lineal descendants. Negroes were not entitled to vote at that time. Hence it applies an educational test to negroes, but not to whites.

Our view is that the question whether this is a violation of the fifteenth amendment, is a purely judicial question, and as such belongs to the supreme court to decide. The Virginia case, to which Mr. Bullock refers, will bring a decision. If that decision shall be against the "grandfather clause," then, we take it, that portion of the fifteenth amendment, which gives congress power of enforcement comes into play. Should any state refuse to obey, then Mr. Bullock's remedy will be the proper course.

There can be no doubt of the right of a state to restrict suffrage by educational or property qualifications. The only inhibition is that there shall be no denial of suffrage on the ground of race or color. All restrictions must apply equally to whites as blacks. As President Roosevelt said in his letter to Clark Howell, "character, fitness or ability shall not be barred by color, creed or birth."

THE MANUFACTURERS' RESOLUTIONS.

The unanimous re-election of President Parry, of the National Manufacturers' association, shows that the membership stands on his side of the line of demarcation between labor and capital. The resolutions adopted, however, show that they do not go nearly as far beyond that line as Mr. Parry did in his address. Of course there is much in the resolutions which is distasteful to those who think organized labor should be supreme; but they could not expect anything else.

While declaring that the association is not opposed to labor organizations, it puts its veto on boycotts and blacklists, and any other illegal interference with the personal liberty of employer and employe—which includes, of course, the employment of picketing or violence during strikes. The right of a workman to quit his employer when he sees fit is admitted as the reciprocal of the right of the employer to dismiss when he sees fit—both with due regard to contracts.

The association declares that no one should be refused employment because he does or does not belong to a labor organization, and asks for the same fair play from labor—that there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, an employe not a member of a union by those who are members.

On the question of fixing the wage-rate, the association insists the employer must be free to employ workmen at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference by individuals or organizations not parties to these contracts; that is, the right of an union to fix a wage-rate is utterly denied. The association disapproves utterly of strikes and lockouts, and favors equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes.

An additional resolution was adopted favoring the formation of an organization of employers to deal with labor organizations. This plan is the natural outcome of the situation. With labor organized as never before, it is inevitable that capital shall organize also. The resolutions are valuable as showing the consensus of opinion among manufacturers as employers of labor, and indicate that an aggressive stand will be made against excessive demands, backed by force in the form of strikes and boycotts.

"GOING DOWN THE PIKE."

"Going down the Pike" will be the Bohemian expression at the St. Louis fair, "The Pike" having been selected by the authorities as the official name for the street of concessions.

Little Egypt, the Street of Cairo, the Bedouins and Arabs, with their tom-toms and hewgags, will be "on the Pike." The midway will not be known to the St. Louis fair-goers, and the change will be hailed with delight. Ever since the big Chicago show, there has been a midway to every exhibition in the United States, from the Omaha exposition to the country fair and the village kermiss. The word has been used in connection with almost every variety of display, from women to pumpkins, until the American people feel nearly "midwayed" to death.

When the Ohio centennial commissioners visited Omaha, to prepare themselves for the proper celebration of Ohio's admission to the union, this question of a name for the side-show features was discussed. It was on this trip that President Kilbourne made his first and only appointment—the chairman of the midway plaisance; and he named Ex-senator McBride, of Mansfield, because that commissioner had made such a thorough study of the subject. But McBride did not purpose to call it the midway. He wanted a word of American origin, and at the same time something typifying Ohio Bohemianism, and he about reached the conclusion to honor Cincinnati by naming it "The Rhine." He declared that it would seem like home to Cincinnatians, if they could hear the familiar "going over the Rhine." However, for divers and various reasons which we do not intend here to enumerate, the centennial didn't materialize, and McBride lost a great opportunity to make himself solid with the dwellers on the banks of the Ohio. But Cincinnati is not altogether forgotten. Pike is a household word to all theater-goers of that city, so they can go "down the Pike," almost as easily as "over the Rhine."

ATTORNEY GENERAL IS FIRM.

The financiers interested in merger operations are finding out that the administration means that they shall comply with the law, and obey court decisions. Representatives of the Northern Securities company asked Attorney General Knox to permit it to continue in business until the appeal in its case can be decided by the Supreme court. To this an emphatic "No" was given in answer. The St. Paul decision must stand, and the Northern Securities people must go out of business, or suffer the penalties of being in contempt of court.

This has added to the feeling that further suits will be brought by the government in merger cases. The attorney general has refused to make any statement on this matter, notwithstanding the frantic representations made to him that the stock market will go to smash unless some assurance against such action shall be given. It is the attorney general's duty to enforce the law, and it would be better if financial magnates should accept the fact that this is to be done, and do their duty by obeying it.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the men interested in railways are by no means united in antagonism to the Sherman law and the anti-merger decision. Many of them are heartily glad of the St. Paul decision, and believe it will work to the ultimate good of legitimate railroading. The individuals who are raising trouble in the stock market in order to intimidate the government and prevent, if possible, further action, are more interested in stock dealings than in active railway transportation. The people of the United States can congratulate themselves on the fact that the attorney general is not to be swerved from his duty by their clamor.

GOOD ROADS IN OHIO.

Aside from a small minority of turnpikes, the wagon roads of Ohio are, during the winter months, and often at other times, horrible examples of what roads should not be. A journey over one in bad weather puts the traveler back into the Middle Ages in Europe, because he has a good reproduction of the conditions of all travel and transportation by land at that time. Ohio is no worse than other states in regard to her roads; but the progressive spirit of our people, and the wealth and intelligence of the state, make the Ohio roads an anomaly—a fifteenth century survival at the opening of the twentieth.

April 14 the farmers of Russell township, Geauga county, held a meeting at Russell Center, 22 miles overland east of Cleveland, under the auspices of The Russell Township Improvement association, whose object is to secure the macadamizing of the roads. The society has secured the co-operation of the good roads bureau of the United States government, which will furnish the government road-building equipment of steam shovels, rollers and crushers, with experienced engineers and road-builders to handle them. An object-lession road one mile long will be built; the township itself will raise $2,000 by taxation, and also furnish free the rock for macadamizing. It is expected that this will show the people how to build good, durable roads, and demonstrate their value to the farmers.

The example is one that should be followed in every county in Ohio, especially where there is a clay soil. The 400 farmers of Russell who gathered on Tuesday came over clay roads whose mire was almost axle-deep. They heard a lucid explanation of the method of improving their roads from Hon. Martin Dodge, director of the government good roads bureau, and were shown that the present antiquated system of road improvement in Ohio really lays a heavy tax on them without any corresponding advantage. The meeting ended with a general consensus of opinion that Russell township must have good roads, and that the cost of these will be a payipg and profitable investment. When the farmers themselves agree on these points, good roads in Ohio will be but a matter of long enough time to build them.

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

Among the various recommendations of shallow thinkers on the negro problem, the favorite remedy proposed is the better education of the race. Probably two factors cause the recommendation—the illiteracy of the colored race in the south, and the fact that the recent constitutional provisions against negro suffrage in the south are ostensibly educational ones.

But, were all the negroes in the south well able to read and write, would the whites be willing that they should vote? Certainly not. Their objection to him is not his illiteracy. It is an intense racial feeling that the black man shall not stand with the white on terms of equality.

Universal education of the colored race will not solve the problem. It would only shift the question. He would still be denied the suffrage, but on some other ground. The negro might fit himself, by education and culture, to be the peer, mentally and morally, of the white man, but—at least in states where he is numerous—he would still find the same bar. Equality in suffrage would still be denied him.

This week a good roads convention is to be held in St. Louis, with a long list of distinguished speakers. The movement is steadily growing, and it will result, sooner or later, in a systematic plan of road improvement, covering a term of years, but which will result in a vast improvement in the character of our country highways.

The Democratic beaters of tom-toms who have been asserting that President Roosevelt is in sympathy with the trust have their assertions negatived by the active prosecution of the Northern Securities case.

For once, Grover Cleveland and Henry Watterson are in agreement. Their views on the negro question coincide.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Canal Treaty at Bogota.

From time to time statements appear in the press indicating that influences are at work adverse to the ratification of the Panama canal treaty by Colombia Last week, for example, publicity was given to a cable dispatch from a private source intimating that the ratification of the treaty was doubtful. Upon the heels of this came an account of a circular addressed by the Colombian premier to the governors of departments in which he suggests that by means of certain reductions in expenditure the government will be enabled to withdraw a considerable amount of paper money from circulation, and this without taking into account the prospective income from the Panama canal. This leads up to the suggestion that the congress will be able to deal with that interesting subject with full freedom and without any constraint arising from the fiscal situation of the country. It is possible that more weight is attached to indications such as these than they deserve, but the situation at Bogota will bear watching.

Accept the Land Bill.

The Irish land purchase bill has now a backing that ought to see it through. Recommended by Irish landlords and tenants, it has been framed and introduced by the British ministry and is endorsed by the United Irish League Convention of 2,000 delegates. Redmond, O'Brien and Davitt spoke exultantly, on Thursday and Friday of the abolition of landlordism, of "the new Ireland," and of home rule that is to be. They urged all Irishmen to support the bill in good faith as a measure honestly meant and sure to effect the restoration of Irish land to Irish ownership. They would not entangle the question with home rule, but there were several intimations given that the settlement of the land question would be the forerunner of Irish self-government. And the significant thing is that these restrained utterances are but the echoes of similar forecasts by candid English observers.

Honduras' Revolution Over.

Another Latin-American revolution has been settled. Ex-President Sierra has had it clearly demonstrated to him by force of arms and in other ways that President-elect Bonilla is not a man to be lightly kept out of the chief office in the Honduran government. After defeating the forces of his rival with creditable frequency and equally creditable consistency, Bonilla has captured the capital. With the fall of Tegucigalpa, it is taken for granted that the revolution came to a successful conclusion. Everything will now be lovely in Honduras until the next adventurer, ambitious for power and the pecuniary advantages of the Honduran presidency, steps up and tries to put Bonilla out of his lately won office by intrigue or force.

The Reina Christina.

Admiral Montojo's flagship, the Reina Christina was raised from the bottom of Manila bay last week. Four score skeletons were found in the hull, and no less than fifteen holes were cut through her sides by American projectiles. Some of our gunners had the eye and the nerve to shoot straight that May day morning. Perhaps the men aboard our ships today, whose marksmanship has worried the navy department lately, might rise to the same opportunity if they had it.

Our Immigrants.

Up to the end of February the arrivals of immigrants were over 109,000 in excess of those for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year, the total for the eight months being 402,759. It should be remembered in considering these figures, however, that the four months after February usually present the heaviest immigration returns for the year. Last year the months of March, April, May and June saw the arrival of more than half of the total number of immigrants for the fiscal year—over 54 per cent, in fact. Whether this proportion will be kept up this year we cannot at present tell. If it should, no fewer than 800,000 immigrants will have reached these shores during the fiscal year, and all previous records, including that of the year 1882, will be broken. It will not escape attention that the character of the immigration to the United States has changed very greatly during the last few decades. Time was when the British Isles and Germany used to furnish the bulk of the immigration; now the lead is taken by Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, the populations of which possess characteristics widely different in many respects from those of the earlier comers.

Education in Cuba.

It is quite evident that one result of the American occupation in Cuba has been an awakening of the people of the island on the subject of education. The subject is touched upon in the message of President Palma, who, while declaring that the schools of the island are making progress, says it will be necessary for the people to display energy and constancy to make up for lost time in entering the lists in which other nations have been so long competing. It is true that educational statistics indicate on their face a falling off in some respects from the figures of a year ago, but this is explained in part by the fact that it has been found necessary to consolidate schools in some localities, and in part by the fact that earlier statistics of enrollment were unduly swelled by the zeal of teachers anxious to make a good showing. It goes without saying, of course, that both in the number of schools and in the attendance of pupils notable advances have been made over the period of Spanish domination.

The People of Macedonia.

There is not, perhaps, anywhere a more incongruous population than in Macedonia, with its three millions of Servians, Bulgarians, Turks, Albanians, Greeks, Zingarians and Jews. Differences of race and religion prevent the harmonious mingling of these elements. It is the polisy of the Turkish government, also, to play one against the other. The races, too, occupy to a certain extent separate districts, and are excessively clannish. Situated as this province is between the Albanians on the west and the Turks on the East, any rising could quickly be subdued were it not for the aid of Servia and Bulgaria from the north and the greater aid furnished by the mountainous nature of the country. It is a region of natural strongholds, offering peculiar advantages for the operations of revolutionary bands and irregular warfare. Nevertheless, the now threatened insurrection could not but prove abortive if there should be no interference on the part of Austria and Russia.

Sir Thomas Lipton is assured of hearty sympathy on this side of the Atlantic over the misfortune to himself and his cup challenger. Fortunately there is ample time to repair all damages to the boat and to test her thoroughly before she crosses the ocean for the cup races.

EX-GOVERNOR R. P. BULLOCK

Takes Issue With The Blade on the Fifteenth Amendment Question.

Editor Toledo Blade:—Your edition of April 7 with your kind editorial reference to my letters in the New York Tribune, has been forwarded to me. It is flattering to me that the leading Republican journal of the Middle West should give editorial notice to my published views. I sympathize with, but do not concur in, the opinion of The Blade, that the supreme court, and not congress, is the proper authority to determine whether the Fifteenth amendment is nullified by the new constitutions adopted in some of the Southern states. If an opinion from the supreme court can be obtained, however, all parties will acquiesce in and abide by it.

Exactly the plan suggested by The Blade has already been instituted in Virginia. Quite lately the United States court, sitting in Richmond, and presided over by Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court, unanimously denied jurisdiction on such an application, and the case has gone to Washington for the full supreme bench. This case was ably argued for the applicant by Colonel John S. Wise, son of the late Gov. Wise, one of the most distinguished of Virginians, and will be strongly supported when heard by the full bench at Washington. But the consensus of opinion seems to be that this is a political question, to be decided by the legislative branch of government instead of the judicial. The language of the amendment gives to congress power to enforce the article.

When the colored members were expelled from the Georgia legislature, thirty-five years ago, congress did not hesitate to exclude the Georgia senators and members from their seats in congress until the wrong was righted; nor did congress wait for the supreme court to adjudicate the right of a colored voter to hold legislative office.

But I have no contention to make as to the means whereby a decision of this issue may be reached. What seems necessary for peaceful political relations in the country is that the validity of the new constitutions, which seek to disfranchise citizens because of color, shall be adjudicated by competent authority. If the amended state constitutions are not sustained, there can be no denial of the right of our states to adopt a uniform franchise qualification for white and black citizens based on intelligence and property, instead of color, and this would probably be the outcome. These states would then have the best suffrage basis in the union, and with it there would be no possible danger of "negro supremacy."

All the old issues which have been fermenting since we surrendered in the secession war would be relegated to the past and forgotten.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Atlanta, Georgia, April 14, 1903.

TREE DESECRATES A TOMB.

In a long-since-closed cemetery in Hanover, Germany, one may see a curious prank played by nature.

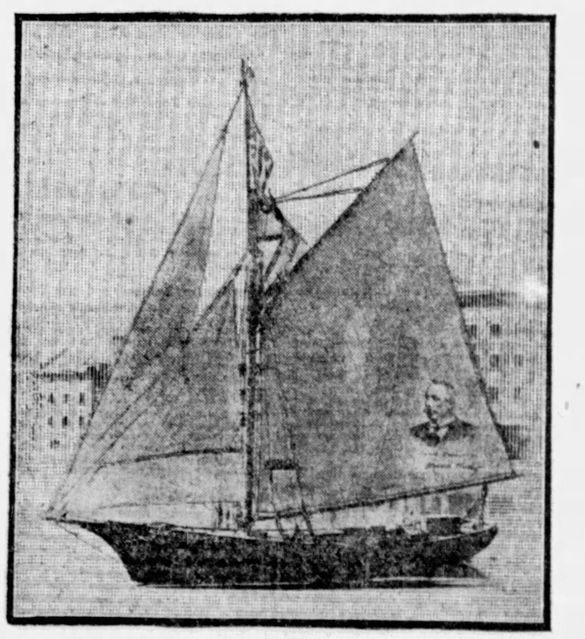
One Johannes Ruhling, the last of his line, feeling, in 1782, that his days were numbered, left word that this inscription be put on the family tombstone:

"This burial place, bought for all time, shall never again be opened nor disturbed."

Three heavy blocks of stone, clamped with iron, mark the grave. Marble carved to look like overhanging drapery covers the top stone, among the folds of which drapery one reads the curt command.

Not long afterward some bird, mayhap, coming irreverently to bathe in the holy water basin at the grave's foot, dropped the embryo of a birch tree among the rugged gray stones guarding the dead Huhling. The seed sprouted and grew, pushing its way up to the light from under the oppression of its mighty burden. Slowly and surely it burst the stones asunder and snapped the iron bars, in steady defiance of the command on the marble drapery. Today, six score or more years later, the birch is a stately tree, and its roots have opened and bent and rent the tomb out of all symmetry. Little did old Johannes Ruhling believe that his command would be scorned and his tomb violated by the result of a bird's carelessness at breakfast.

A BIG JOURNEY IN A SMALL BOAT.



Capt. Howard Blackburn has the record of making longer voyages in a small boat than any other sailor in the world, which he traveled several thousand miles over the inland waters of the United States. The route he took was indeed interesting. He sailed around Cape Cod and through Long Island Sound, and then down the Jersey coast as far as Atlantic City and Cape May. Then he went to New York and up the Hudson to the Erie canal, and through to Buffalo. He kept on through the lake to Detroit, and then to Chicago. He was in Chicago the latter part of August, and after a stay of about two weeks went down through the old Illinois and Michigan canal to the Illinois river and to the Mississippi. He kept on the latter river to Columbus, reaching there in November. From Columbus he went by rail to Mobile, Ala., and thence through the Gulf of Mexico to St. Joseph Bay, Pensacola, Tampa and Key West. From Key West he started for Miami, but in the Biscayne Bay he went ashore, and later decided to sell his boat.

John R. Strong, of Cambridge, a summer resident of Gloucester, gave him a rowboat, which he named the Laura R. Strong, after Mrs. Strong. In this he rowed as far as Titusville, where he hauled across the Salt Lake, on the St. Johns River, and from there went to Jacksonville, where he sold the rowboat and took a Clyde steamer for New York.

The first boat used by Mr. Blackburn was the same in which he left Gloucester, Mass., a few years ago, crossing the Atlantic ocean, and returning safely. He considers the inland trip, recently completed far more difficult and almost as dangerous. The boat which he used is a little craft which is less than 20 feet in length. Mr. Blackburn is known as the "fingerless navigator," as a number of years ago he lost all of the fingers of one hand in an accident.

Children Who Have Headache.

Many children complain of headache. This is not a natural condition and the cause should be investigated and a remedy applied at once. Physicians say that one of the causes of headache in children is too rapid growth, and that the remedy for this is to keep the child from overwork and feed him on cooling foods, abstaining from meats and from tea and coffee. Improper food, which causes indigestion, will often bring on a headache. Proper food and regular hours for eating is the remedy. Meals at regular hours, and nothing between meals, should be the rule, making the intervals about four hours. Badly ventilated rooms will cause headache. Children's beds should be placed out of the drafts, and the window left open a few inches during the night, even in cold weather. Bathing and plenty of fresh air are good remedies for headaches which have a nervous origin.

Current Events.

Commission to kill General Otis, written by Aguinaldo, is discovered among papers taken from the Filipino insurgent government.

Omaha Packing company's shareholders asked to indorse $1,500,000 capital increase; present issue $8,000,000, which Armour & Co., control.

National Association of Manufacturers declares against strikes and boycotts, but disavows war on unions as such.

United States attorney at San Juan is informed, in connection with the smuggling cases, that the administration has decided not to prosecute charges at present because of considerations of money.

Sunday school lessons for six years are mapped out by the lesson committee of the International Sunday School association.

Million dollars' loss inflicted by fire in Hog-Swayne oil tract on Spindle Top, Tex.; twenty concerns bankrupt; overturning of lantern by careless workman started it.

Senator Hanna will be asked by President Roosevelt to manage his campaign, if latter is renominated in 1904; former's influence wanted to counteract trust opposition in New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz removes plaster cast from little Lolita Armour's hip and finds the operation is a success and the child is able to walk.

Six state senators and six representatives threatened with indictment by St. Louis grand jury for bribery; $100,000 boodle said to have been pocketed by man for whom it was not meant.

Investigation of alleged railroad canal freight agreement will be started by interstate commerce commission as result of anthracite strike inquiry; prosecution will follow if combine is shown.

Secret conference of leading Indiana Republicans practically decides to press Senator Fairbanks for the nomination for vice president on the ticket with President Roosevelt.

General Baden-Powell of the British army, who is touring America, calls on Secretary Root at Washington, and inspects American cavalry methods and tactics.

Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany, declines place on the international monetary commission.

Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor, is asked to give official approval of object of Independent Labor League of America, an anti-strike association.

Central Labor union to file charges alleging incompetency and favoritism in mail equipment division of the postoffice department.

Cuban advices say treaty negotiations are at standstill, though nature of obstruction does not appear.

House given to General Phil Sheridan sold by Mrs. Sheridan, who is said to have needed the money.

Decision in the Northern Securities case, if carried into effect, is likely to throw the control of the Northern Pacific railroad into the hands of E. H. Harriman, who has been J. J. Hill's most bitter rival.

Andrew Carnegie and others are said to have promised rich endowment for a university in Pittsburg.

S. D. Pollock, a Kansas legislator, former assistant postmaster at Arkansas City, is arrested and admits embezzlement of $964 from United States government.

Village of Economy, Pa., and 2,500 acres of fine land, the home for more than a century of the Harmony society, a religious sect whose chief tenet is celibacy, may be sold to a syndicate.

William Cramp & Sons, famous Philadelphia shipbuilders, saved from receiver by $5,000,000 loan, made on terms requiring reorganization; its outstanding notes $3,000,000, while working capital was too small.

Henry Herman, Milwaukee contractor, said to be involved $900,000 through funds borrowed to carry out various schemes; $37,000 shortage reported as assignee of Plankinton bank.

Attempt to stop Chicago strike epidemic made in Federation of Labor, through proposal to refuse aid to unions under one year old; opposition of "mushroom" leaders victorious.

David B. Hill now leader of New York democracy; solid delegation in 1904 national convention will be tendered him if desires nomination; Democratic victory predicted by him for next year.

New York physicians trying to discover cases of "cat fear," in which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is interested; is described as dread coming over persons who feel a cat is near although unseen.

Evidence in postoffice department scandal already justifies ousting of official ring; Superintendent Machen's resignation rumored; is accused of spending $50,000 for unsafe letter boxes and paying 97 cents each for painting them.

Civil Service Commissioner Foulke considering the question of resigning.

Navy department officials worried by recent mishaps to battleships and the scarcity of trained officers and seamen.

Minister Congo reports from Peking the suppression of an attempt to reorganize the Boxer movement in the district of Yutien.

Party of German agriculturists to make tour of United States to study methods of farming and stock raising.

Three alleged leaders of mob which lynched a negro at Joplin, Mo., and drove out others are arrested.

Much interest in religious world in conferences looking to unity of church action. Plan means one general assembly for all bodies of the Presbyterian faith.

James McKinney, an outlaw, and Deputy Sheriff Tibbets were killed in a desperate battle at Bakersfield, Cal., and a constable is fatally wounded.

Posse of armed farmers near Edwardsville, Ill., called by means of rural telephone system, fights two alleged thieves, one of whom is fatally shot and the other escapes.

Captain Harry B. Chamberlain of the army is on trial in Manila on a charge of smuggling.

Democrats of the south are tired of recent management of their party and seek change in next national campaign.

The steamer Saranac had a narrow escape from sinking during a heavy gale last Thursday. The vessel strikes a sunken obstruction in Lake Michigan, the crew becomes panic-stricken, and it is with difficulty that she makes port. The vessel is badly damaged, and it will cost $30,000 to repair her.

FOREIGN.

Germans discuss incidents indicating new leaning of kaiser toward socialism.

Rome correspondent of London Mail says pope has consented to receive King Edward after latter's visit to Quirinal.

President Loubet, of France, reviews Algiers, escorted by six battleships and several cruisers; city elaborately decorated; reception and dinner given at palace.

Ensign Hussner, of German navy, will be tried by court martial for killing artilleryman who failed to salute him properly; his victim accused of familiarity.

Governor of Finland empowered by Russian decree to close hotels, shops and factories and expel citizens from country, to secure peace.

At the national Irish convention in Dublin the British ministry's Irish land bill is indorsed in principle, and the Irish parliamentary party is empowered to deal with amendments presented in the house of commons.

King Alexander, of Servia, in a speech at Belgrade, says the country should be prepared to strike at the proper moment; as fateful times are coming in the Balkan Peninsula.

American methods and morality are severely criticised in reports of British labor delegates recently returned from United States.

Vatican consistory is again postponed on account of questions concerning the relations between that body and France.

Ambassadors of Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia urge the sultan of Turkey to check uprising of Albanians.

President Loubet, of France, receives delegations and native chiefs at Tlemcen, Algeria, on the event of his departure for Saida.

Sir Oliver Mowat, lieutenant governor of Ontario, is dead.

Shamrock III unable to sail further trial races on European side of Atlantic unless new sails and spars can be made within one month; is now in tow to Southampton.

Hurricane at Berlin wrecked telegraph lines, delayed railroad trains, and injured many persons with flying debris; large trees uprooted; cornice torn from kaiser's palace and windows broken.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

$10 DRESSES ANY MAN

Complete from HEAD to TOE in latest Style FREE SAMPLES and Measurement Blanks.

TO INTRODUCE DIRECT TO THE WEARER OUR CUSTOM TAILORING we will make the first ten thousand suits absolutely to measures sent us for only $10 and give the following complete outfit FREE. Actually $20 value for only $10 and nothing to pay $10 after you receive the suit and find it just as represented. Send us your name and post office address, and we will send you FREE SAMPLES OF CLOTH, a foot tape line & measurement blanks for size of body, limb, hat, Shirt and Shoes.

A GENUINE CHEVIOT Suit made to measure in the latest single Sack style, well made and finely trimmed, such a suit as some tailors charge.....$20.00
A Dunlap block, Derby or Fedora Hat..... 2.50
A Dunlap last, Lace Shoes, the new queen last 2.50
A pair of stylish Lace Shirt, with Collar and Cuffs attached 1.25
A Percale Shirt, with Collar and Cuffs attached .50
A Neat Silk Four-in-Hand Necktie or Bow... .50
A pair of fancy Web Elastic Suspenders..... .50
A Japanese Silk Handkerchief..... .25
A pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks..... .25
A pair of Shoes..... $28.00

Thousands of American citizens pay daily for this.... DON'T DELAY. After having filled 10,000 orders our prices for future suits will be $20 and NO FREE ARTICLES.

CENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO., Dept. 679, 242 Market St., Chicago, Ill.
Reference: First Nat'l Bank, Chicago; Capital $15,000,000.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5.00 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 95c.

THE BLADE.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case.....$14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case..... 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case..... 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case..... 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case..... 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case..... 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case..... 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case..... 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case..... 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case..... 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

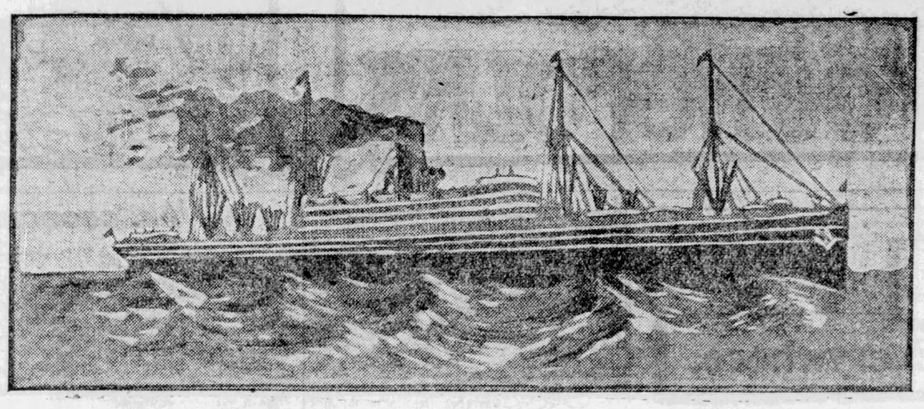
All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

France and Dreyfus.

The fact that the French ministry has actually decided that the scrap of new evidence adduced in the speech of the fiery Socialist Jaures to "facilitate" the reopening of the Dreyfus case, and that the chamber of deputies has sanctioned this course by a large majority is subject for wonder and admiration, too. It does not mean, as some of the heated deputies in opposition said, disorganization but, on the contrary, that France is strong enough to be absolutely just

Largest Freighter in the World Is Launched at New London



THE MINNESOTA.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

New London, Conn., April 16.—The Minnesota, the first of the large cargo ships building for the Great Northern Railroad, was successfully launched today at the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding company at Groton. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Clara Hill, daughter of President J. J. Hill, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, who applauded enthusiastically as the big vessel slid down the greased ways and took her initial dip in salt water.

The Minnesota, which is larger than any vessel ever before built in this country, is only equalled in size in the world's fleet by the Celtic, the Cedric and the new Kaiser Wilhelm II, is 630 feet long, 73 feet 4 inches beam and 56.5 feet from keel to upper deck, having nine decks in all. The total cargo capacity is 30,000 tons dead weight. The ship has hatches so large that a locomotive or a freight car can be lowered into the hold intact, ready to be hoisted upon the rails in some foreign land.

The crew will be mostly Asiatic, with white officers in charge, and number in all 250. The vessel is built for long voyages on the Pacific, the distance from Seattle to Honolulu being about 2,300 miles and from the latter port to Yokohoma about 3,500.

The bunker capacity is 6,000 tons and the mammoth ship will have two vertical inverted direct acting triple expansion surface condensing marine engines, driving twin screws and having an indicated horse power of about 10,000 at 78 revolutions per minute to push her on to her destination at a 14-knot gait.

THE CUBANS ARE GAMBLERS.

Havana, Cuba, April 14.—The Cubans like to gamble. They are easily enticed into games of chance. There is a considerable gambling element who are ready to wage money on any kind of a game, the outcome of which is uncertain.

Since a quietus was placed on cock fights and bull fights by the sweeping order of General Brooks, the natives have turned their attention to baseball, at which many thousand dollars now change hands on the result of a single game. The city council has been talking of making betting at base ball games illegal, but no definite action has yet been taken.

But the biggest gambling institution on Cuban soil is the Jai Alai, now attracting the attention of the American public through the sensational charges of Major Rathbone, former director general of Cuban posts. Rathbone accused General Wood of identifying himself with that notorious resort for the gambling fraternity while governor of the island.

The Jai Alai is a relic of old Spain, where the pastime has long been popular. The game was transplanted to Havana, where the squad of imported professional players are paid large salaries for the frequent exhibitions given of their wonderful dexterity in manipulating the pamplona ball. The game itself is simple enough, notwithstanding the mysterious name which it bears. Unassociated with gambling, it is no more harmful than lawn tennis or basket ball, and equally desirable as an exhilarating exercise. That it is entertaining is evidenced by the fact that an average of three thousand spectators attend the triweekly exhibitions of the sport held in the mammoth building erected especially for the games at a cost of $80,000.

The contest at the Jai Alai which I witnessed, was most enthusiastic and frequently brought the multitude to a high pitch of excitement. The spectators were ranged on raised seats four hundred feet long, extending the full length of the building and facing the open court. The court is fronted by the three remaining walls. Four players appeared in the court, each armed with a troughlike bat as long as an arm, and bent like an eagle's bill. This peculiarly shaped bat is called a cestico. The cesticos are made of light, strong material and firmly bound to the right hand and wrist.

Two players are on either side, and, when the game is on, the ball is caught in the hollow cestico and again hurled vigorously back against the wall at the righthand of the court. As it rebounds, one of the opposing players tries to catch it with his scoop-like cestico. If he fails, the count of his opponent is increased by one. The side first gaining twenty-five points is declared winner. Those who staked their money on the successful players then file out into the counting room with beaming faces, where they present their checks and secure their winnings in cold coin. The band plays stirring music during the short intermission, after which a second game is begun. Four games are usually played, and the exhibition frequently extends beyond midnight.

The clink of the silver and gold coin as it is paid out by the six busy clerks to the crowd of delighted winners, gives the room the appearance of an immense banking institution. As much as $35,000 often changes hands in a single night. The profits reaped by the Jai Alai company are very large, and complaint has been made that the institution is draining the city of its circulating medium.

The Jai Alai is a party to every wager and will put up any sum of money above one dollar on either side of a game. They retain all the cash paid in by those on the losing side and 10 per cent of the stakes due the winners. They also fill their coffers with the bushels of coin taken in at the door as entrance receipts, and on the flush sale of intoxicating drinks sold across their own bar in the building. The returns the first year paid for the big structure and also fat profits on the investment. The Jai Alai, like the weather, is no respecter of persons. Millionaires armed with shrewd business acumen, have no better chance of winning than an illiterate Cuban right from the brush. When J. Pierpont Morgan was here recently he tried his hand in this Monte Carlo, and lost two out of three ventures. The great financier did not find the Jai Alai as easy to manipulate as the New York Stock Exchange.

JAI ALAI GAMBLING FRATERNITY, HAVANA.

As to the validity of the charges made by Major Rathbone against General Wood, careful inquiry has failed to confirm the accusation that the latter had received financial benefits from the Jai Alai. That the ex-governor general enjoyed the games and frequently was in attendance and even tried his own skill as a player during the hours of practice, is well known in Havana. The Jai Alai, as conducted in this city, if viewed from a moral standpoint, is one of the most wicked gambling institutions in the world. The athletic games, aside from the betting features with which they are associated, are an entertaining and most healthful recreation.

HAVANA POLICEMAN.

It now seems likely that a legalized state lottery will take root and flourish in Cuba under the fostering care of the Republic. The enormous loan of $35,000,000 authorized by the last congress, is causing the officials and business men to scratch their heads. Protests against the burden have been coming in from the producing classes all over the island. But the government was forced to vote the loan in order to nip in the bud a menaced insurrection of the ex-soldiers, who, impatient of delayed payment of dues for services in fighting for Cuba's freedom, have been threatening the government with violence.

The advocates of the national lottery scheme say the burdens of the taxpayers could be greatly lightened in carrying the proposed loan by opening up a lottery supervised by the government. They point to the fact that the large sums of money sent from Cuba to other countries by the sale of lottery tickets here would remain in circulation on the island. They cite as examples the states in the German empire, in nearly every one of which a state lottery is maintained; that Russia receives an annual income of some $2,500,000 from her legalized lotteries and that Mexico derives large revenues from a like source.

With the gambling propensities of the Cubans, a state lottery would undoubtedly turn a stream of revenue into the public treasury which now, through the medium of the Jai Alai, finds its way into private pockets. The insistent "kicks" against the new taxes demanded to float the big loan are sure to bolster up the sentiment in favor of a national lottery for Cuba, and I should not be surprised to see it soon inaugurated.

Havana has a well drilled police force. These guardians of law and order are one thousand in number. They are young, agile and alert fellows, courteous to the law abiding, but terrors to wrong doers. No one is enlisted on the force who is above 28 years of age or whose weight is over 160 pounds. Their uniform is much like that worn by policemen in American states. As a rule they are very handsome young fellows and present a fine appearance. Each is armed with a club, and a big revolver hangs from his belt.

The police force is managed strictly along American lines. It was organized early in 1899 by John McCullough, exchief of police of New York city. A careful lookout is kept for offenders of the law, and in few cities is there less thieving, drunkenness and other crimes than in Havana.

JESSE HUBER.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

GILYAK CRADLE.

The Gilyaks, who live on the Amoor river in Sibera, have a curious cradle or cradle-board. It is made of two pieces of basswood; the back and bottom are fitted with pieces of matting secured with thongs of leather. When indoors it is suspended from the rafters, but in summer it is attached to a slender sapling that sways with the gentle motion in the breeze, thus literally rocking the baby in the tree-top.

In certain parts of Russia a similar cradle is used and the one that Peter the Great was rocking was made of material like this but it was found like a sieve, and had no hood.

SIR OLIVER MOWATT DEAD

Ottawa, Ont., April 20.—Sir Oliver Mowatt, lieutenant governor of Ontario, died yesterday at government house. He was 83 years old. Sir Oliver had been in feeble health for some time, but the accident in which he broke his leg Sunday night a week ago hastened the end.

Sir Oliver was premier of Ontario from 1872 to 1896, 24 years, thus earning the distinction of having had the longest continuous term of office as premier ever accorded to any man by the people of any province or colony in the British empire. In 1896 he resigned to become minister of justice in the dominion cabinet. In 1897 he was appointed lieutenant governor of Ontario. He was one of the fathers of confederation.

Gone to Volo.

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 18.—The British battleship Victorious, which had been ordered to sail for Greece, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in the Balkans, sailed during the night for Volo, Greece.

The naval review and other ceremonies planned for today in honor of the visit of King Edward to Malta were countermanded in consequence of the bad weather prevailing.

W. K. Vanderbilt to Marry.

Paris, April 20.—It is reported here that William K. Vanderbilt is to be married quietly here on Wednesday to a young American widow to whom he has been paying attention recently.

The name of the bride-to-be, who is at present living in Paris, is kept secret. She is reported to have visited New York a year ago, where she was entertained by her sister, an unmarried woman, who is in the secret of the approaching marriage to the exclusion of Mr. Vanderbilt's relatives in New York.

SHAMROCK INJURED.

Sir Thomas Lipton Pitched Down the Hatchway.

Weymouth, Eng., April 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's cup, was dismasted in a squall today, shortly after leaving this harbor preparatory to another trial spin with the Shamrock I. Her mast, as it fell over the side, carried several of the crew and all the gear and canvas overboard. One man was drowned and several persons, including Sir Thomas, who was knocked down a hatchway, were bruised or otherwise injured. The man who was drowned was a brother-in-law of Captain Wringe. He was handing a binocular glass to Sir Thomas at the time he was swept overboard.

One of Sir Thomas' hands was injured but not seriously.

The yachts were maneuvering in the roadstead under mainsails, jibs, foresails and gaff topsails prior to the start. A strong northeast breeze was blowing but there was nothing in the nature of a gale. The boats seemed to carry their racing sails well as they fetched out from the shelter of the breakwater, the Shamrock III. leading on a tack outseaward appa-

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

rently with the intention of testing the strength of the wind outside. The breeze had just weight enough to keep her lee rail dipping.

Before the start Sir Thomas Lipton, Ratsey, the sailmaker, and Col. Sharman Crawford, vice commodore of the Royal Uister Yacht club, boarded the challenger, which made a magnificent picture as, under her cloud of canvas, she drove past Nothe Head.

The Erin had taken up a position to send the boats away, round a triangular course, and everything seemed to promise a fine race. The Shamrock III. then made a short board on the port tack, dragging through a heavy squall with her lee decks awash.

At about 10:40 a. m., when nearly a mile off shore, she went about on the starboard tack to stand up to cross the line, when a sudden gust of wind sweeping out of Weymouth bay struck the yacht and completely dismantled her. The weather rigging screws of her main shrouds gave way and her mast carried away close to the deck, and with it went her spars, sails and gearing in a confused mass of wreckage. The yacht's decks were crowded with Sir Thomas Lipton's guests, officers and men and it seemed impossible that the disaster was not attended by serious loss of life. Deprived of its chief support, the pumpkin steel tubular mast swayed for a fraction of a second, and went overboard, creating general havoc as it fell.

So sudden was the calamity that the yacht lay, wrecked and helpless, before those on board of her well realized what had happened. Fortunately most of the tremendous weight of the gear fell clear of the deck, as otherwise the disaster must have been multiplied tenfold. As it was only one life was lost, that of a member of the crew named Collier, a brother-in-law of Captain Wringe. Collier at the moment of the accident was handing a binocular glass to Sir Thomas Lipton, and still had the glass in his hand when he was struck by some of the tumbling gear and knocked overboard. The rattle of blocks and wire ropes on the metal deck of the boat drowned all other sounds for the time. The lull which followed was broken by a sharp order from Captain Wringe to get away a boat. The captain's self-possession spurred the crew to instant action and a boat was shot overboard, manned and started to search for Collier. Boats were also dropped from the Shamrock I. and Erin, and in a couple of minutes these were all heading for the scene of the accident. Collier, however, never reappeared. A number of others were injured by falling gear, but none was seriously hurt. Sir Thomas was knocked down a hatchway and one of his hands was injured but not seriously.

Newly discovered letter written by Bismarck to his wife during Franco-Prussian war tells of finding his son Herbert wounded in lonely farmhouse.

BUILT OVER.

Food That Rebuilt a Man's Body and Built It Right.

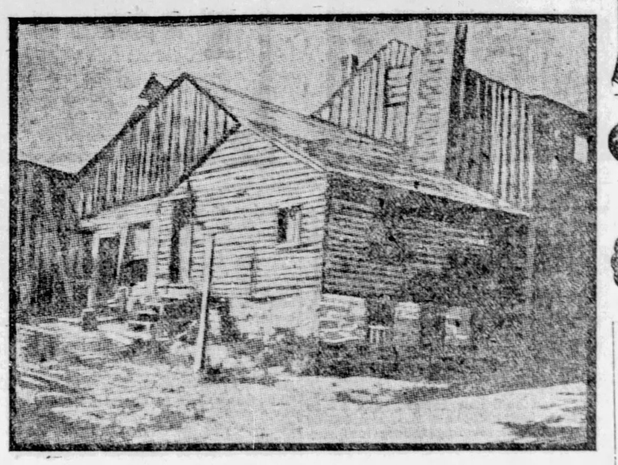
By food alone, with a knowledge of what food to use, disease can be warded off and health maintained, also many even chronic diseases can be cured. It is manifestly best and safest to depend upon food to cure rather than too much drugging.

A case in point will illustrate. A well known man of Reading, Pa., Treas. of a certain club there, says: "I have never written a testimonial letter, but I have been using Grape-Nuts about a year and have recovered my health, and feel that I would like to write you about it for the case is extraordinary.

"For five years I was a sufferer from a dreadful condition of the bowels; the trouble was most obscure." Here follows a detailed description and the condition certainly was distressing enough (details can be given by mail).

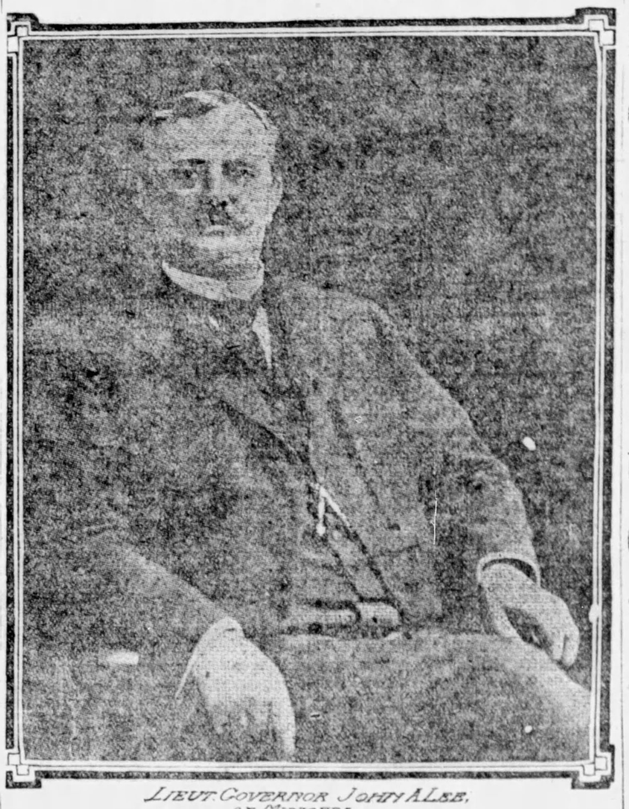
"Nothing in the way of treatment of drugs benefited me in the least, and an operation was seriously considered. In May, 1901, I commenced using Grape-Nuts as a food, and with no idea that it would in any way help my condition. In two or three weeks' time I noticed an improvement and there was a steady gain from that time on until now I am practically well. I don't know how to explain the healing value of the food, but for some reason, although it has taken nearly a year, I have recovered my health and the change is entirely attributable to Grape-Nuts food, for I long ago quit medicine. I eat only Grape-Nuts for breakfast and luncheon, but at my night dinner I have an assorted meal." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"HUCKLEBERRY FINN'S" HOME BURNED



On Sunday, March 29, an old landmark of Hannibal, Mo., was destroyed by fire. It was the old home of Tom Blankenship, known as "Huckleberry Finn," given prominence by Mark Twain. The property was built before the war, and, passing from the possession of the Blankenship family, it was purchased by Deaderick Foss, who later sold it to C. C. Kreigbaum. He had owned it for several years. For years the house has been occupied by colored families. The house stands on the opposite side of the block in which the boyhood home of Mark Twain is located. When the distinguished humorist was in Hannibal last summer he visited the place with some of his old playmates, and, standing in the street in front of it, interestingly related some of the pranks of Tom Blankenship—"Huckleberry Finn."

Lieutenant Governor Lee and Missouri Senators in Hiding



LIEUT. GOVERNOR JOHN A. LEE, of Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—A conference of "alum" senators, two of whom have been indicted and the rest of whom are threatened with indictment, is said to have been held in Chicago last night. Lieutenant Governor Lee is said to have been in attendance. Plans and agreements were made for fighting the prosecutions which will follow the double-header grand jury boodle investigation being held in St. Louis and Jefferson City.

Lieutenant Governor Lee is known to be still in Chicago. His brother, Robert E. Lee, of this city, held a long-distance telephone conversation with him yesterday afternoon and the lieutenant governor told his brother he did not intend to return to St. Louis for another week at least. His brother said that he positively would not give his address to any one in St. Louis, would not submit to newspaper interview and would not come back to St. Louis until he got ready.

Frank H. Farris, state senator from Steelville, was last seen in this city Friday evening at the Union station. It is reported he took a Chicago train. Officers searching for him in this city all day could get no trace of him. Farris is among the state senators indicted by the Cole county grand jury for bribery.

State Senator William P. Sullivan, of Billings, Mo., also under indictment for bribery, has also disappeared and could not be found by officers looking for him with capiases issued by Judge Hazlett, at Jefferson City. Sullivan's friends say he has gone to the great lakes for a short vacation.

State Senators Charles A. Smith and Buel L. Matthews, of St. Louis, went to Jefferson City to give themselves up under the indictments found against them and to give bond in the sum of $5,000. They assert that they are innocent of boodling.

GOEBEL'S SLAYER.

Confession of Youtsey Implicates James Howard.

Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—Henry E. Youtsey for the first time told on the witness stand, yesterday afternoon, his story of the killing of the late Governor Goebel. He named James Howard, the defendant, as the man who fired the shot. Youtsey said he saw Howard for the first time a few minutes before the shooting. Howard had a letter sent him several days before by the witness, at Governor Taylor's dictation. Youtsey says he took Howard into the office of Caleb Powers, then secretary of state, which had been especially arranged for the shooting. He showed Howard the Martin rifle, the bullets and the window from which the shooting was to be done. He says Howard asked what he was to get for doing the shooting.

"What do you want for it?" Youtsey says he asked, and that Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing Geo. Baker.

"I told him he could have that and more too," said Youtsey.

"About that time," said the witness, "Goebel came in the gate, and I pointed him out to Howard, and then ran from the room. As I disappeared down the steps to the basement I heard the crack of Howard's rifle."

The Franklin county circuit court room was again packed to the doors today with the crowd in attendance at the Howard trial. Henry E. Youtsey was still on the stand for cross-examination. Youtsey told of making an arrangement with Mason Hockersmith, colored, to kill Goebel. Hockersmith wanted to interview Governor Taylor before doing the shooting and witness went to see Taylor to arrange for the interview. Taylor told witness he could not afford to risk a negro and witness returned and told Hockersmith what he said. Johnson, who also had been selected to do the killing, left here January 25. Asked as to substance of a letter the witness claimed to have written to Howard January 26 at Gov. Taylor's dictation, witness said it merely said to Howard to come to Frankfort at once as Taylor was about to be robbed of his office. Howard, he said, knew when he arrived here that he had been selected to do the killing.

Sousa's band plays in Paris and wins great applause with plantation song and dance airs.

CAPTIVE AMONG CREES

Heiress to a Large Estate in Stockholm, Sweden.

Kalispell, Mont., April 15.—Mathilda Youngquist, long thought to be dead, heiress to a large estate at Stockholm, Sweden, has been found living among Cree Indians as a member of the tribe. A gold ring given her by her father and mother, who were killed in a raid by the Crees many years ago, has established her identity.

When John Anderson, a relative, appeared in this part of Montana a year ago and made inquiries for a family named Youngquist no one could aid him. Finally he met an old resident who remembered that, many years ago, Frank Youngquist had tried to operate a ranch in the extreme northern part of the state, near what is now the Blackfoot reservation. One day the ranch was raided by Cree Indians, who killed Mr. and Mrs. Youngquist and carried away their little baby girl, Mathilda, then four years of age.

Anderson today met the girl with a band of Crees. She told him she had been carried away by the Indians after her father and her mother had been killed, and that since then she had been with the Indians and was the widow of a member of a band who was killed in a snowslide several weeks ago. She remembered nothing of her parents, she said, except that they were white like Anderson. All she had left to remember them by was a little gold ring. There was an inscription on the inside of this ring, but as she could not read she did not know what it was. Anderson read the inscription which established the identity of the owner of the ornament. It reads: "To Mathilda from Papa and Mama Youngquist, 1885."

Anderson and the girl will go to Sweden immediately.

Martial Law at Cordova.

Madrid, April 18.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Cordova in consequence of the rioting of agricultural laborers who are on strike there. The rioters compelled the shopkeepers to close their stores.

Several collisions took place between the rioters and the police and military. The latter eventually quelled the disturbance.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pearl Ring Free

Cut out this ad. and send it with name and address for one to A. R. WEHOSKEY, Providence, R.I.

FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted to keep correct time; equal in appearance to SOLID GOLD WATCH; guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold, send us $2.00, and we will POSITIVELY send you the watch and chain. LIBERTY JEWEL CO., D 105 CHICAGO

BED WETTING CURED. TRIAL FREE. Kemelo, Sta. B, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES Our Monthly Regulator CAN NOT FAIL Box free. Vita Co., Sta. B, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR choice farming lands in Minnesota, North or South Dakota and Canada. Call on or write F. O. Ramsland, Sacred Heart, Minn. Sales solicitor wanted

$15 Weekly Paid Ladies to Work at Home; everything furnished; inclose stamped envelope. Ladies' Ind. Co., D. 15, 88 La Salle St., Chicago.

WANTED—99 others to join in establishing profit sharing farm in "BIG POTLATCH," Idaho. Company now organizing. For full information address, THOS. MALONY, Spokane, Wash.

HOT STUFF Key-Hole in the Door, A Bashful Young Man, Sparking in the Dark—these three richly illustrated books sent anywhere prepaid for 25c. D. STANTON CO., Carbondale, Penna.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Syringe. Safe and sure. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHY Thoroughly and quickly taught. Tuition $5. Positions guaranteed. Catalogue Free. SHARPS SCHOOL of TELEGRAPHY, Huntington, Ind. Mention Toledo Blade.

I Seek Husband for lady, 22, worth $10,000 and beautiful farm. Lady, 24, $10,000. Widow, 36, $30,000 and stock farm. Lady, 26, $40,000. Address Mrs. Leland, 19 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

The River Bend Ranch & Cattle Co., Kansas City, Mo., offer small block preferred stock at par. Guaranteed dividend 7 per cent, possibly 15 per cent. To increase ranch to 11,000 acres; cattle to 5,000. Address above for prospectus.

4½ CTS. A Day Buys a Home or 11% mortgage anywhere. Agents wanted; good wages. For terms address Homestead Loan & Investment Association, Dept. 5, Indianapolis, Ind.

Split Hickory SPECIAL

Send for Cat.

Any buggy that anyone may be proud of. It is as strong as the best Split Hickory can make any vehicle. Only $47.50 Free 30 Days' Trial. Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 156, Cincinnati, O.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND, a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being, after complete failure with Hot Springs and other treatment. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, New London, Conn.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $8.00 to $9.00 every day I work." MRS. J. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $5.50 a day. Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free. C. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Bissel Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

MAY SUCCEED TAFT.

Washington, April 21.—Hon. Bernard Moses, now a member of the Philippine commission, is said to stand the best

BERNARD MOSES.

chance of succeeding Governor Taft, if his health compels him to resign the Philippine governorship.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18.—Trade relations with Latin America were discussed by Dr. William P. Wilson, of the Commercial Museums, before this morning's session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. This afternoon the feature was a discussion by Charles R. Flint, of New York; Hannis Taylor, former United States minister to Spain; George Winfield Scott, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Clifford S. Walton, of the Chilian claims commission, of the subject of the policy of the United States in conflicts between Europe and Latin America.

Much interest is displayed in tonight's closing session when Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, will speak on "The Community of Interests of the United States and Latin America." Senator Cullom's address will be followed by a general discussion of the relations of the United States toward the Central and South American republics, in which the representatives of those republics at Washington will participate.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am.

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Let us not be unmindful of appreciation. Our social and conventional relations are largely reciprocal and it is right to respond in generous feeling to the appreciation of others.

Thursday.

Let us so order our mind that appreciation shall not be given the first place in our anticipation and that the lack of it shall not mar the realization that the "exquisite reward of song is song."

Friday.

When success seems most laggard then be especially constant in your purpose to win. When the sky is darkest be equally confident of the light to come.

Saturday.

I have watched the ant toil with its burden, bearing it homeward. Many obstacles bar its passage, but it does not abandon its purpose.

Sunday.

Keep the song in your heart and the will in your mind, and do not flag in your effort, for in truth your endeavor itself is a sufficient reward, and as to the rest, just note how the succeeding days will turn seeming failure into success.

Monday.

You are potentially divine. What has fear, what has self-depreciation, what has halting thought, what has self-abnegation to do with a divine being? Nothing. Then turn away from these paralyzing thoughts.

Tuesday.

Optimism is an inseparable element in human progress. The power that moves our planet across the ether-night of space is not more sure in its operation than this quality in man.

Joseph Stewart.

THE POWER OF THE WILL

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Much is said in these days about the power of the will when concentrated upon some special desire, to bring to pass what has seemed impossible. This power has come to be recognized in various ways as a part of self-training for growth along any chosen line. Of course, like everything in life, it has its two aspects —a higher and a lower—the one impelling to whatever builds strong and enduring elements into the character; the other holding all effort to the gaining of the transitory which often dwarfs the soul, and limits its forces.

Charlotte Stetson Gilman, in her little poem, Resolve, defines the position with respect to the will which each individual should take and hold in his daily living. I have quoted it before in this column, but inasmuch as it is a strong expression of a truth, it can lose nothing by being repeated. She resolves:

"To keep my health!
To do my work!
To live!
To see to it I grow and gain and give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always and always facing toward the right.
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
On, with what strength I have!
Back to the way!"

This power of the will has always to a degree been recognized, but usually as something more apt to bring evil than good, and in a child necessary to be broken. We have gone a long way from that position today. The wise parent, the true teacher, seeks to wisely guide what in reality is a splendid possession, and never in any way to weaken the force which will carry the man or woman to a successful future.

The potency of the will is taught in some form in all the schools of mental healing. It enters into the philosophy of the day, and is urged by such writers as Emerson, Charbonnel and Maeterlinck who tell us that they who have been masters in the world were those whose strong wills were self-controlled to action. Charbonnel writes: "It can be said of most men, at least of those who have grown to any high stature, that they are what they have willed to be. Real strength of character is developed by education, by the action of the conscience, by the feeling of responsibility, and by the desire to live aright. In very truth, character makes itself."

You see it all depends upon ourselves. The individual who is conscious of never knowing his own mind, who is ever ready to change a decision to suit another's thought, needs to begin at once to cure this habit. Mistakes, more or less, do not matter by half so much as the lack of will. "To truly live is to will unceasingly, and daily to renew the soul's energy."

We can all readily think of examples where a steady determined resolve has overcome what seemed insurmountable obstacles. In fact no one ever accomplished anything really demanding force who did not turn his face "toward the light" and keep it there. The effort required added to the strength. It always does. But it must be continuous, not intermittent. One cannot turn the current of his thoughts in one way today, and another way tomorrow, with any well-grounded hope of its growing into a swelling tide that will sweep obstacles from the path he desires to follow.

One of the most pathetic instances of a determined will-power which has brought wonderful results is that of the deaf and dumb Helen Keller, whose autobiography has just been published. This is what she says of the time when after a serious illness her great misfortune was discovered:

"Gradually I got used to the silence and darkness that surrounded me and forgot that it had ever been different until she came—my teacher—who was to set my spirit free But during the first nineteen months of my life I had caught glimpses of broad, green fields, a luminous sky, trees and flowers which the darkness that followed could not wholly blot out. If we have once seen, 'the day is ours, and what the day has shown.'"

With exceeding simplicity she narrates her struggles against her limitations, sometimes growing almost frantic because of her inability to "live her life," until Miss Sullivan came as her teacher. Of this coming she touchingly writes:

"Thus I came up out of Egypt and stood before Sinai, and a power divine touched my spirit and gave it sight, so that I beheld many wonders. And from the sacred mountain I heard a voice which said, 'Knowledge is love and light and vision.'"

Those who do not believe in the potency of the will in the accomplishment of a purpose, or who are discouraged because they do not get quick returns for their effort will do well to read this book, and see how, step by step, along her blinded path, with ears closed to every physical sound, this child fought her way to a maturity which is radiant with hope and knowledge. From absolute ignorance of the things around her as to their names and qualities she has progressed to the possession of an education, far beyond the majority of girls of her age, and, what seems a miracle, she has gained the power of speech. The concentration of her will continuously upon the one purpose has brought victory.

And it will bring it in some form always, though we are only just beginning to realize the phlosophy of its accomplishment. Understanding this, and that its direction is in our own hands, it is easy to see how important it is that to employ its force intelligently and wisely we should be

"Always and always facing toward the right!"

The Cozy Corner

Time Makes Great Changes.

I have been reading a poem recalling a visit to scenes of "Twenty Years Ago," and have been reminded by it of a visit I once made to my former home, after an absence of thirty years.

I had lived in that neighborhood from the time I was six months old, until I was twenty-six years, and when there, I knew every man, woman and child, but when I returned I found but two whom I knew then remaining in the old home.

To any one anticipating such a visit, I would recommend that they invite some one who was acquainted there at the same time with him, to accompany him so you can go over the familiar places together—otherwise it is like visiting a graveyard.

It is something dreadful to ask who lives in a house where you were once at home, and hear that it is occupied by some one of whom you never as much as heard, or to inquire where some person lives and be told that such a person was not known even by hearsay.

Another thing one must remember—that not even the country will be unchanged. Where I knew the ground as covered with forest trees, were cultivated fields; and in one place there were great pine trees growing where I remember nothing but the open. I learned that these were planted the spring following my departure, and it was hard for me to realize that such a slow growing tree as the pine, could have attained the size these were, since I left the place.

The strangest experience I had was this: right where I used to spear redhorse and suckers, was a cornfield. The river had changed its course, made a new channel for itself and the old channel had filled up level with the surrounding ground and been turned into a cornfield. Time makes great changes, and the surest way to realize this is to revisit your old home after having been away for twenty or thirty years.—M. H. Wilbong.

Some Questions Asked.

I have long derived both pleasure and profit from the Weekly Blade, and now come to ask for advice. We live on a farm in western Indiana, and are troubled with fleas. Can any one tell why they are so numerous, and how to get rid of them?—S. E. P.

Can any one tell me of an effectual cure for goitre? I have been afflicted with this for some time, and would like to know if it is a disease or a growth, how caused and how cured—if it can be cured.—A Blade Reader.

"Bride Elect:"—If you choose, there is nothing "improper" in displaying your wedding presents. It is not so frequently done now as formerly, but it is very gratifying, to one's friends, to see these tokens of love that are to make bright the new home of the bride. A writer in Good Housekeeping tells of a delightful way in which one bride displayed her gifts. A small room was used and the things arranged as nearly as possible as they would be when in practical use. For instance—the pictures, of which she had many, were hung on the walls, the numerous cushions arranged on a divan, a little tea table, the gift of one friend, held the tea equipage given by another. On a cabinet were placed books, vases and bric-a-brac, and the whole effect was much more pleasing than the usual custom of spreading everything out on a table, like a bargain sale counter.

Tact With Children.

When my little daughter was about three years old I one morning requested her to bring a certain cup from the dining room into the nursery. From one of those impulses of contrariness that arise in all youthful hearts at times, she saw fit to refuse. Without saying a word I left the room and went about other matters. Returning after a short interval, I said very gravely and gently, "Do you know what I have? I have a little girl who does not love me." Instantly the child started up, dropping her playthings, and saying, "Allie's going to get that cup," ran out and brought it in to me. Evidently her conscience had been active while she had been left alone, and without any exterior influence having been exerted, she had come around to the right frame of mind. Unquestionably this experience, tending to self-control, was more beneficial than if forcible pressure had been brought to bear upon her conduct. For before obstinacy had fairly sprouted it died away of its own accord.—Florence Hull Winterburn in the Woman's Home Companion.

SOME EASTER DAINTIES.

"What To Eat" gives the following recipes which it calls Easter Dainties, but which are equally nice to serve at any time. They are not expensive, and can be easily made by even an inexperienced cook.

Savory Short Cake.

Bake a yellow sponge cake mixture and when cold, place on a plate; heap strawberries in the center and around the outside edge of the cake, and circle the berries with whipped cream put through a star tube. If such a tube is not obtainable, shape the cream with a teaspoon. Pass a pitcher of plain cream when serving.

A St. Germaine.

To one quart of hot, canned pineapple juice, add one-half box of gelatine which has been soaked in a little warm water until softened; sweeten to taste and stir until dissolved. Turn into a ring mold, and set on ice to harden. Prepare a snow blanc-mange by stirring two tablespoonsful of cornstarch in a little cold water till smooth; then stir into one cup of boiling milk. When this is luke-warm, add a pinch of salt, the juice and grated rind of half a lemon and the whites of three eggs, beaten very stiffly. Fill eggshells with this and place them in a box of salt, on ice, to stiffen. When ready to serve, dip the jelly mold for an instant in hot water, invert it on the plate on which it is to served, fill the center with snow—eggs standing points up. Garnish with strawberries and serve with whipped cream.

The eggs can be easily removed from the shells by breaking them carefully away. Cherry, or any preferred fruit juice, may be used in place of pineapple.

EDNA LYALL.

Who on hearing the recent sad news of the death from pneumonia of the novelist, Edna Lyall, whose real name was Miss Ellen Bayly, did not feel a sense of personal loss, as if something had gone out of life that could not be replaced? While no one would call her a great writer, she was exceedingly popular, and there are few who have not, at some time, come under her spell.

"Edna Lyall's" Home in Eastbourne.

In the April Bookman is the following brief sketch of her life and work:

"She was the youngest daughter of the late Robert Bayly, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and was born at Brighton about forty years ago. She began to write when a schoolgirl, her first published book being Won by Waiting, issued in 1879, which, although an interesting love story, was not remarkable. Well reviewed, it sold less than four hundred copies until the appearance of Donovan (1882) and We Two (1884), which placed her in the front rank of the religio-social order of novelist. That book appeared at an opportune moment, when the Bradlaugh dispute was engaging public attention, and it lost nothing from the fact that it was reported that in Luke Raeburn, the atheist, the novelist had sought to present a portrait of the then notorious Charles Bradlaugh. These books were followed at somewhat irregular intervals by In the Golden Days (1885), Their Happiest Christmas (1886), Knight Errant (1887), The Autobiography of a Slander (1887), A Hardy Norseman (1889), Derrick Vaughan (1889), a story of literary life embodying some of the early experiences of Miss Bayly herself: To Right the Wrong (1892), Doreen, the Story of a Singer (1894), Wayfaring Men (1897), Hope the Hermit (1898), In Spite of All (1901), and The Hinderers, published last year. Miss Bayly, though in her later work never equalling the two novels which made her name a household word, was possessed of considerable gifts of imagination and of an easy and felicitous style. All her books are marked by an earnestness and high purpose, and undoubtedly at the time of the publication of Donovan and We Two exercised a considerable influence on the gay religious thought and tendency of the time. Miss Bayly was also the author of several smaller books and pamphlets, but wrote comparatively few short stories. Her will expressed her desire to be cremated, which wish has been duly carried out. For some years prior to her death she resided at College Road, Eastbourne, in a pretty house, of which we are able to give a picture.

Here, There, Everywhere.

If your needles bend easily, try using the short ones, known as "betweens."

If your hair seems dry and lifeless, or your scalp dull in the morning, try dipping the tips of your fingers in cold water and rub the scalp with them for five or ten minutes, night and morning. This will serve to restore the dormant circulation and brighten the feeling very much.

If you have an invalid child in the family, you can open a world of pleasure to her—or him—by having in some warm, sunny room, a sand-table. This is a box four feet long, two feet wide and six inches deep, filled with clean, white sand. In this the child can make hills and caves, roads from one neighbor's house to another, on which the little toy carts can pass many times a day carrying the doll family to and fro on visits; geography lesson of localities of different countries can be made "such fun" that the fact that they are lessons will be quite forgotten.

A Noah's Ark is a great addition to the pleasures of a sandpile, and, with these simple gifts, many an otherwise weary and suffering hour can be passed both pleasantly and profitably. With a little care, no extra dirt need be made in the house, and, any way, sand is "clean dirt," and the happiness of the child should count against a considerable extra work.

For the fanciful, it may be of interest to know that for one month from the 20th of April, the moss agate and the emerald, are considered the proper gems to wear and the daisy is the flower. Persons born in this month are supposed to be especially fortunate in their undertakings if they do not fail to wear these appropriate symbols.

If the flies come before your screens are ready for use, mix a tablespoonful of cream with the same quantity of black pepper and one teaspoonful of brown sugar. Darken the room, except one window, and in this place the mixture. The flies eat in greedily and then either die or disappear.

"If every one sweeps before his own door, the city is soon clean."

It is reported that a young man being examined preparatory to his admission to church membership, was asked: "Under whose preaching were you converted?" "Under nobody's preaching," was the prompt answer; "I was converted under my mother's practicing." A powerful sermon for mothers is embodied in this sentence.

The slow sipping of a glass of cold water when one is tired serves as a pulse stimulant without depressing the digestion or producing any congestive action in the stomach as is the case when a large draught of water is drunk at once. Try it, some day when you are weary.

To give a fine flavor to corned beef hash, use soup stock for moistening it and season with salt, cayenne pepper and just a pinch of sugar.

It will improve a broiled beefsteak to rub half of a freshly cut onion over the platter on which it is served.

"A Mother" asks that some one give, in this column, their opinion in regard to children's parties—should they occur in the evening or in the afternoon? And how late should they hold?" There is much to be said in answer to this question, and the editor hopes any mother who reads this will "say it."

A wise woman, who was mother of three daughters, all of whom enjoyed an evening out, succeeded in having them home early by making it a rule that the daughter who was in last at night was to cook the breakfast the next morning.

If you have occasion to call upon your friend at an unseasonable time make your call as short as possible and don't wear her politeness to too fine a point by saying that you "know this is her busy day" and only want to see her just a moment, and then stay, and stay, until she is more ready to speed the parting guest, than she could be to welcome her.

Shirtwaist sets consist of three large buttons for the front of the waist and one for each sleeve band. These come in pearl, smoked pearl and various fancy buttons, and cost from 15 cents to a dollar and a half per set. Some are very expensive, having precious stones inlaid in the buttons, which are of gold.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will remove grease spots from nearly every material.

A SCOTCH WRITER.

Mr. J. J. Bell, the author of Wee MacGreegor, one of the new books, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, about thirty years ago. He is the son of the senior partner of a well-known firm of tobacco manufacturers in England. His early education was received in the schools of Glasgow and at Glasgow University, where Mr. Bell first essayed literary work, contributing verse to different publications and later becoming editor of the Glasgow University magazine. Since 1898, when he was the assistant editor of The Scots Pictorial, he has published a number of volumes as well as contributing regularly to the columns of the larger Glasgow and London papers. Among his publications are chiefly books for children and a small book of verse entitled Songs of the Hour. All these volumes reveal the child life which imparts to Wee MacGreegor—Mr. Bell's latest volume—the charm and sincerity which mark it throughout. Recently, Mr. Bell has abandoned all his editorial work in order to fill the demand for his stories, which the London and Scottish publications seem so anxious to use. Wee MacGreegor has been not only Mr. Bell's most successful book, but has attained a vogue far in excess of any other publication in England. It was first taken up in Glasgow, but quickly travelled to London, which city it has taken by storm, despite its Scottish accent. In this country Wee MacGreegor is being published by the Harpers.

J. J. BELL
AUTHOR OF
"WEE MACGREEGOR"

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

It has been a long time since our postmistress has found an opportunity to visit us, and we are very glad to welcome her today:

Dear Circle friends, I've just finished my quarterly and monthly postal reports, so am free to enjoy a visit with you. The stories were well told, and the serial ended in a way to reflect credit upon its able writers. What shall we do next?

I would suggest a series of debates—one each month. These could be arranged something on this plan: Let the M. G. R.'s select, by vote, six speakers—or as we should be obliged to have it—six writers—for the debate each month, these to choose some good subject, and each send a "speech" not to exceed one hundred words, so that we could have all published every month. Then select three who would act as judges for the entire time the debates should run. To add to the interest, we might have three debaters from a state each time, and at the end of the year the "banner state" could be recognized.

Should this suggestion meet with approval, it will give "Buckeye Schoolma'am" an opportunity to bring forth some of Ohio's "majestic men and women." I have heard that in the Buckeye state, a statesman grew on every tree. "Mr. Smiley" has told you of the "big red apples that grow down among the hills and rocks of Missouri;" these are about all we can boast of except some very able M. G. R.'s.

"Oregon Bach," stop lamenting your fate, and be thankful that you do not live in the Argentine Republic, where bachelors are taxed so highly; out there you might not feel that you could afford the "luxury" of bachelorhood.

Let us have more photographs. It takes me back to the long ago when we enjoyed seeing the faces of our charter members. I must confess that I was surprised at the revelation made by "Quien Saba's" photograph, as I had always thought "him" a girl, and at my first glance at the picture, said to sister "Unicetti:"—"she is a little bit mannish looking for a woman." So I beg your pardon, "Quien Saba," and if you will forgive my mistake this time, it shall not occur again. With kindest regards for Miss Prudence, and each M. G. R, I am yours truly—"Lena Rivers."

Several new members ask for admission to the M. G. R. today; all who have complied with the rules in their letters, are welcome, and if some letters are never heard of. Let the writers think in what particular they failed—and try again.

I have long been a reader and admirer of the M. G. R., and now ask to be admitted to membership, promising to do the best I can to "keep the rules." I am sure there could be no better motto for us to follow than ours, and if constantly and conscientiously lived up to, it would make the world better.

"Thelma," I too, am a school teacher, though my desire is to become a trained nurse; that must be put away for a time, as I am so much needed at home now.

I will be one to join the "resolution circle," suggested by "Abigail Adams.

What has become of the "Lonely Hoosier?" He wrote to us once, and never came again.

I wonder how many of you believe that "whatever is, is best?" When I sometimes tire of the monotonous life in a country village, it is a comfort to think that it must be best, and that if I am faithful in doing the duties that come to me every day, doing them cheerfully and contentedly, the broader opportunities will sometime come to me.—"Illinois Girl."

Allow me to introduce myself as "Pennsy's Prince," a representative from the hills of the Keystone state. I beg pardon for such an abrupt entrance into such an intelligent society, but the truth is, I saw a vacant stool over in the corner, and hastened to pre-empt it, while I asked permission to join the aforesaid "intelligent" company.

For a long time I have been enjoying the work done in this department, and have not failed to appreciate the improvement manifested each week. The writers of these letters and stories are possessed of great ability, and, doubtless, represent progressive localities.

I should like to tell you something about our little "Switzerland of America," if you will assure me that I will not be imposing upon your good nature by so doing. We claim the greatest variety of life in each succeeding season, and enjoy all to the utmost.

Hoping that I shall be admitted to membership and some time become better acquainted with the "beauties," and the "braves" of this society, I will go back to my castle.—"Pennsy's Prince."

I notice that many of the M. G. R. girls are school ma'ams; so am I, and I find that our motto is a great help to me in teaching, therefore I would like to join this circle, and thus have a perfect right to live up to the motto as an accepted member.

My home is in the country, among the mountains, and I know "A Westerner" would not imagine it possible to live without sleighrides, if she could experience some of ours. We bundle up in heavy coats and furs, and ride in the sleigh many miles over the glistening snow, never noticing that it is cold, though we do enjoy the nice, warm fire, and the supper our mothers have ready for us on our return from one of these excursions.

Oh, no! we could not get along through the winter without our sleighrides, though I acknowledge that horseback riding is very nice.—"Pennsylvania Lass."

Here is promise of something sweet—or a description of how it is made:

I have waited, and waited, longing to ask permission to "join," and now I shall wait no longer, but walk right in and ask, for fear all the seats will be taken.

I have enjoyed the stories very much—especially the serial, and the "Station Agent's Story." I hope we shall have more as good.

If I am permitted to come again, I will tell you something of maple sugar making up here in the Wisconsin woods. Perhaps there are many who know all about it, but I can tell those who have never visited a sugar camp how we do it.—"Mylrea."

Dear M. G. R. friends:—I am glad to see so many happy faces at meeting this morning. I think Dame Fortune has been dealing kindly with you which is indeed a good reason for cheerfulness. But to be truly of "the salt of the earth," you must learn to be cheerful in spite of adversities. You remember the poet says:

The man worth your while
Is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong.

A pleasant countenance and a generous disposition is admirable in a man, and a low, winning voice in a woman, is one of the strongest qualifications for irrisistably drawing a man to her.

Mr. Smiley, I think we are neighbors; draw a line on your map from Bolivar to Greenfield and locate me about midway between. "A Westerner," your description of California life was fine. Your state is the best, in some respects, of any I have ever visited and life there would be ideal were it not for social conditions—too many Japanese and Chinese.

I am always ready to praise Missouri. She is noted for her pretty women, ugly men and excellent school system; the finest horses and mules, her great stock markets and the largest and most substantial Democratic majorities of any other state. These are but a few of her claims to superiority.—"Lancelot."

Banner Puzzlers

For March.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in a parsonage in Great Berkhamstead, November 26, 1731, his father being chaplain to George II. He was sent away to school at the mature age of six years, and was so miserable that he suffered all his life as a result of his schooling. He studied law but never practiced it. In 1782 his first book was published, and by 1785 he was considered the greatest poet of his day. In 1799 he was attacked by dropsy, dying on the 27th day of April, 1800, in Tuddenham, Norfolk.

JANICE MEREDITH.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of eighteen letters. My 5, 12, 8, 13 is a wild animal; my 3, 11, 9, 18, 14 is each individual of a number; my 15, 10, 2 is the female of fowls; my 16, 17, 3 is belonging to us; my 6, 7, 1, 2, 4 is relating to thee. My whole is one of my best loved hymns.

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man had an estate worth $8,700, which he divided among his three sons in the rate of 5, 4, 3. What was the share of each?

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—TRIANGLE.

X X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—Continuing a long time.
2.—A rude, bold girl.
3.—To clinch.
4.—Lyric poems.
5.—A snare.
6.—Within.
7.—A consonant.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can define the "Accolade," and tell from what it derives its name?

BELLE BURRITT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The space between a man's Ideal, and the man himself, is his opportunity."

HENRY.

Answers to Puzzles of April 9.

1.—(a) Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Tyler, Filmore, Johnson, Hayes, Arthur, Roosevelt; (b) Taylor; (c) Johnson; (d) Lincoln; (e) Washington; (f) Polk and Grant; (g) Taylor; (h) J. Q. Adams; (i) Johnson; (k) Monroe.

2.—Banner Puzzlers.

3.—Words forming rhomboid: Across, aorta, forte, daily, paved, seton. Down—A, of, rod, trap, atlas, elve, yet, do, N.

4.—Toledo Blade.

5.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:

"There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train;
But one by one, we must all file on,
Through the narrow aisles of pain."

Chat.

"Roland," Hawkeye, R. S. Walker, Herman Culver, W. P. E., Helen and J. H. Floyd visited the 'Cademy today.

Roland, you could study the book of Job with profit to yourself.

R. S. Walker, thank you for the well-written answers and the new work.

Herman Culver, you are certainly faithful.

W. P. E., if your suggestions and criticisms are not all printed, put it down to lack of space, not to lack of appreciation.

Helen, the Schoolmistress is glad to see you coming "regular."

Hawkeye, it is the live interest of such pupils as you are that keep the 'Cademy going.

J. H. Floyd, a personal answer to your letter will have reached you before this date. Your puzzle was received, and will be used in due time.

"Pa, I know where the coldest places are!" exclaimed Mary eagerly on her return from school.

"Where?" asked the father of his six year-old daughter.

"Greenland, Iceland and Zero," answered Mary triumphantly.—Lippincott's.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, as he tackled her first pot-pie, "where did you get this?"

"I made that out of Mrs. Shoop's cook book," replied the young wife. "It's a——"

"Ah!" he broke in, "this leathery part is the binding, I suppose."—Philadelphia Press.

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS
The great family household remedy for colds and rheumatism, sprains, bruises and wounds. 25 and 50 cent bottles.

DR. GOODCHEER'S REMEDY.

Feel all out of kilter, do you
Nothing goes to suit you, quite?
Skies seem sort of dark and clouded,
Though the day is fair and bright?
Eyes affected—fail to notice
Beauty spread on every hand?
Hearing so impaired you're missing
Songs of promise, sweet and grand?

No, your case is not uncommon—
'Tis a popular distress;
Though 'tis not at all contagious,
Thousands have it, more or less;
But it yields to simple treatment,
And is easy, quite to cure;
If you follow my directions
Convalescence, quick, is sure.

Take a bit of cheerful thinking,
Add a portion of content,
And, with both, let glad endeavor,
Mixed with earnestness, be blent;
These, with care and skill compounded,
Will produce a magic oil
That is bound to cure, if taken
With a lot of honest toil.

If your heart is dull and heavy,
If your hope is pale with doubt,
Try this wondrous Oil of Promise,
For 't will drive the evil out.
Who will mix it? Not the druggist
From the bottles on his shelf;
The ingredients required
You must find within yourself.

—Success.

The Little Pioneer's Ride.

"Whoa, Buck! Whoa, Bright!" called out Stephen Harris, pioneer, and the glossy red oxen halted in the forest opening. "This shall be our dinner camp today, boys," said he. "See what a fine spot!"

The pair of stalwart lads, with rifles on their shoulders, who had been walking all the forenoon beside the big covered wagon, thought it was, truly, a fine spot and began to make camp for dinner, unyoking the oxen and turning them out to graze, kindling a fire with dry twigs, and moss and fetching water from the clear brook that rippled by.

"HERE I IS"

Meanwhile, children of all ages began to climb down from the wagon. There were ten of them, fine healthy children; the youngest, Martha, was a little yellow haired girl of three, the pet and pride of them all. They were overjoyed at the prospect of running about and stretching their cramped limbs, and the forest echoed to their joyful voices. Last, alighted the mother, a brisk, cheerful woman, under whose good management a dinner was soon ready. Every day, the camp dinner was like a picnic to this family who had been thirty days on their way from Connecticut to "the Ohio," where they hoped to find a fine farm and a good home.

The wagon, which had been their traveling house for a month, was well fitted up for comfort. The seats were built along the sides and so contrived as to hook back at night; then the bedding, tightly rolled up by day, was spread out on the wagon bottom. The cooking utensils were hung up on the sides, and a roomy box nailed at the end held the other useful articles. All of the cups, plates, and spoons were of bright unbreakable tin. Under the wagon swung the large copper kettle, the most important of all things in the household of those early times.

After dinner the bright tin dishes were washed in the brook, and the fire very carefully "put out." But the travelers still lingered under the trees, so restful and lovely seemed the cool green spot. At length Mr. Harris said that the sun was fast traveling westward, and that they must be doing the same.

So the oxen were yoked up, and in great spirits the pioneers scrambled to their places in the wagon, and the oxen started on at a good pace, and they had gone a mile or two before the fearful discovery was made that little Martha was missing! It seems impossible that they should not have known at once that she was not with them; but so it was—not one of them had missed her!

The patient oxen were turned about, and as fast as possible the distracted family traveled back to the dinner camp, Mr. Harris and the big brothers calling, as they went, the name of the darling child.

The camp was finally reached—but little Martha was not there and no trace of her could be found.

The forest had seemed so peaceful an hour before; but now it was filled with terrors. What wild animals might not lurk in the thickets! The very brook seemed to murmur of dangers—quicksands and treacherous water-holes.

"Baby! oh, Baby!" called Mr. Harris suddenly, breaking into a sharp cry; and this time, in the anxious waiting pause of silence, a shrill little voice from right under the wagon piped out, "Here I is!" and over the rim of the great copper kettle popped Martha's golden head. Scrambling out, "head-over-heels," she rushed into her mother's arms, as fresh and rosy from her sound after-dinner nap as though she had been rocked in the downiest cradle in the land.

There was praise and thanksgiving, there was laughter and tears, and the forest echoed to the glad shouts of the boys who could not otherwise express the joy and relief of their hearts. Then they climbed into the big wagon again, and this time each one made sure that little Martha was not missing!

In after-years the energy and thrift of the Harris family brought them great prosperity. Broad acres and fruitful orchards and a beautiful home became theirs, but their most prized possession was the big copper kettle in which little pioneer Martha took her after-dinner ride. —Anna E. Treat in April Little Folks.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST MISSOURI LEGISLATORS

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—Three indictments in the recent legislative misdeeds at Jefferson City were returned by the Cole county grand jury last night. Two of these, it is believed, are against senators for soliciting bribes from Whitney Layton, of St. Louis, an independent baking powder manufacturer. The other is the result of Lieutenant Governor Lee's confession in the grand jury room Wednesday night before his precipitate flight toward Chicago. Three other indictments probably will be returned today. If not, then there will be a delay of a week, for the court will adjourn for that time.

Information has not been given to the officials here that Lee distributed the boodle for the baking powder trust at the session of the legislature two years ago. The distribution, it is asserted, took place at the Laclede hotel here and the amount was $27,000. Lee has persistently maintained that he knew nothing of the alleged boodling, and this may have helped make him decide to leave the state for a "rest," which it is said he declared he needed very much.

United States Senator Testifies.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 18.—United States Senator William J. Stone and J. W. Webb, cashier of the Steeleville bank, were before the grand jury yesterday. Webb is supposed to have been questioned as to reports that Senator Frank Farris deposited large sums of money in his bank after the adjournment of the legislature and later gave a number of checks against it. Senator Stone was reticent as to his testimony before the grand jury, but it is supposed to have been along the same line as that given by the St. Louis body.

MISSOURI BOODLERS.

Lieutenant-Governor Lee Fled From the State.

St. Louis, April 17.—Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee, who is wanted as a witness to tell what he knows about the use of boodling in connection with baking powder legislation in the recent session of the Missouri general assembly, was not present when the grand jury met today. Circuit Attorney Folk made every effort to secure his presence this morning but without success. He may appear later in the day.

The investigation was continued by the examination of some witnesses that were not heard yesterday. Among those slated to appear today are Speaker James H. Whitecotton, Senator Frank Farris, Cain Whitecotton, of Steele, Ill., cashier of the bank of Steelville, and three others for whom subpoenas have been issued.

Lieutenant Governor Lee was served with a subpoena in Kentucky last night as he was leaving the city. He left for Chicago instead of on the St. Louis train. The deputy marshal having learned that Mr. Lee was on the Chicago train, said to him:

"Of course, Mr. Lee, you understand that if you disobey this supboena, you will be regarded as a fugitive from justice."

Lee answered angrily: "I understand this move. It is one of that fellow Folk's. He's always making an ass of himself. I wish you would apologize to Mr. Hughes, your prosecuting attorney, for the trouble I have caused him and explain to him that if he wants me to testify in any case pending here, I will be prompt to obey his summons."

"I only know this subpoena is to hold you here to testify in this Agnew case," said the deputy.

"I know that, and I know what it means. They want me to go before the grand jury at St. Louis, and that is exactly where I am going."

The subpoena served upon Mr. Lee was in a local case. It was used to prevent his getting beyond the jurisdiction of the Missouri courts before a St. Louis summons could be served upon him. It was done upon the request of Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis. Mr. Lee ignored the subpoena.

St. Louis, April 15.—The examination of witnesses by the St. Louis grand jury investigating charges of boodling in connection with baking powder legislation, was resumed today. Among those who have been summoned today are:

Rev. Clayton Brooks, of Jefferson City, Mo.; Arthur Chapman, representative from Hold - county; ex-Senator James Orchards, Senator W. P. Sullivan, of Christian county, and Speaker Whitecotton of the lower house. Circuit Attorney Folke is not confining the investigation to baking powder matters, for as the inquiry proceeds he finds evidence of other boodle dealings involving numerous measures.

Kruger's House Sold.

Pretoria, Transvaal, April 18.—The house owned by Mr. Kruger, the former president, was sold at auction today for $23,000.

RHEUMATISM
Cured Without Medicine

Instant relief through the feet. Large pores absorb medical virtue and expel impurities.

TREATMENT SENT FREE IF CURED PAY $1.00

Don't take drugs into your stomach—there's another way to get medicine into your system. Magic Foot Drafts have taught the world that the blood can be reached through the pores of the Feet—the largest pores in the body. Hundreds of thousands of men and women have tested their merits—always at our risk—and we are still sending the drafts free on approval to every sufferer we can hear of.

Though worn on the feet, the Drafts cure Rheumatism in every part of the body. They bring instant relief and comfort—having a gentle counter-irritant and stimulating effect which takes immediate effect on the blood and nervous system. Don't let Rheumatism take possession of your bones and make life less desirable than death. Act now. Write today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, W B 23, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., and be well.

When satisfied with relief received send us One Dollar — until then keep your money.

BAPTIST WOMEN MEET

Reports Show Much Mission-Work Accomplished.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 21.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West opened with a responsive service today, music and prayer, followed by the address of the president, Mrs. John Edwin Scott of Chicago. Mrs. William Lindsay extended greetings on behalf of the state and city, and responses were made by several visitors. The reports of the officers show the society in a

MRS. JOHN EDWIN SCOTT.

most prosperous condition, numerically and financially. During the past thirty years 220 schools have been established in foreign fields, over 100 active women missionaries have been sent out by the society, and in the medical department two hospitals and two dispensaries are being supported. In addition to this there is a home for missionaries' children supported by the society at Morgan Park, Ill.

About 300 delegates have arrived for the convention, and more are expected to put in an appearance before the real business of the gathering is taken up tomorrow. The visitors represent nearly every state from Ohio to California.

MAYOR UNDER ARREST.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, April 18.—Chief Hamill, of the insular police, has arrested Mateo Fajardo, the mayor of Mayaguez, charged with municipal frauds of large amounts. The police have been shadowing the mayor since Thursday, as it was rumored that he was preparing for flight. The amount of the bond was fixed at $30,000. Fajardo refused to allow his friends to furnish the bond. He was taken to jail at 6:15 o'clock last evening, followed by twenty carriages and tremendous crowds, including women and children, crying, wailing and decrying the police. The public prosecutor called on the president of the council, Juan Rivera, the next in authority, and demanded that he turn over the city government to him. The public prosecutor then took possession and is temporarily administering the affairs. Governor Hunt is directing matters by telegraph through Chief of Police Hamill, who was sent there for that purpose.

In addition to the mayor, the superintendent of public works, the former chief of police, the market superintendent and four other employes of the public works department were taken to jail.

MISS GOULD'S EMISSARY.

Paris, April 15.—The boulevardiers are both amused and perplexed by the visit to this city of D. W. H. Tolman, president of the New York Institute of Social Science, who is charged with a mission from Miss Helen Gould to discover wherein lies the elusive attractiveness and the sparkling gayety of Parisian life in order that it may be imported to American cities.

It is pointed out that since the fascination of Paris is the outcome of its conditions and that these latter have been the growth of centuries it is absurd to suppose that the lazy bohemianism of the Quartier Latin or the idle indulgence of the absinthenurs of the Boulevard des Italiens could be transplanted into the busy, bustling centers of the new world. Mr. Tolman, however, is confident, and in order to gain an insight into the conditions of Parisian life he will live a couple of months with the blue-bloused artisans, two months in the company of coatless artists and gay grisettes and two months with the wealthy and fashionable. Thus he hopes to learn what Paris is and to reproduce its conditions in America.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Attitude of the Association Toward Labor Bodies.

New Orleans, April 15.—Interest in today's session of the National Association of Manufacturers centered in the report of the resolution committee which was expected to result in a definite understanding as to the attitude the association will take towards organized labor. The committee held three short sessions last night and began its labors again early this morning, but the announcement was made that it would be unable to complete its report at the agreed hour—11 a. m., and the chairman expressed the belief that the report could not be made until late in the afternoon. When the forenoon session was called to order by President Parry the Hon. Carroll D. Wright was introduced and was given a hearty reception. President Roosevelt had been invited to attend the convention, and in declining named Mr. Wright to represent him. Mr. Wright pointedly referred to the benefits of arbitration in labor disputes as beneficial.

Mr. Wright traced the evolution of the individual employer to the great industrial combinations of today, and of the individual workingman to the giant labor organization of the present time.

The evils of the big organizations of capital and of labor, he said, may be handled by law and by society.

"The growth of the sentiment underlying the principles of justice belongs more thoroughly to the present than to any preceding age," said Mr. Wright, "and will overcome the labor difficulties, which harrass the public, injure the workman and damage capital. With the ethical spirit finding a lodgment, the antagonisms and the animosities will be softened if not removed.

"The workingman, in his former ignorance, did not strike; in his intelligence he does strike. The next step in the development of his intelligence will be that he will not strike; that he will be able to accommodate himself to conditions, because he will know them and understand them better. He will be able to recognize his rights in relation to the rights of others. This means of course, the organization, the continuance, the perfection of labor unions.

"The great question for employers and employes is, will they, in the conduct of their mutual affairs exile the militant spirit and invoke that peaceful consideration which leads to the adoption of the highest elements of business interests?"

At noon the resolution committee announced its report ready. The labor question came to the front in the shape of a resolution embodying a declaration of principles declaring against boycotts and lockouts, and recognizing the right of labor to organize, but "without interference with the liberty of employers or employe," denying the right of unions to fix wages, and pledging the association to oppose all legislation not in accord with the foregoing principles. A motion to adopt the resolutions brought a protest from James F. Taler, of Cincinnati, who demanded that the resolution be printed and held over until tomorrow. Mr. Taler was supported by the mayor of Toledo, and a rising vote was demanded. The motion to defer action was lost by a heavy vote and the resolutions were adopted as follows:

"We, the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, United States of America, in convention assembled at New Orleans, do hereby declare the following principles which shall govern this association in its work in connection with problems of labor:

"1—Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employes and employers should rest.

"2—The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organization of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employers and employe.

"3—No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organizations.

"4—With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employe to leave his employment whenever he sees fit and it is the right of employer to discharge any employe when sees fit.

"5—Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of the individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.

"6—Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.

"7—No limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

"8—This association disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes.

"9—The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any and all legislation not in accord with the foregoing declaration."

DR. PAUL GARNAULT.

New York, April 16.—Dr. Paul Garnault, widely known as a Parisian who risked his life to disprove Dr. Koch's theory against the transmission of tuber-

culosis from animal to man, is here on his first visit to the United States. He hopes to be able to arouse enough interest among church people to be able to give a successful series of lectures on the evolution of Roman Catholicism.

REMOVING A COLLEGE.

Chicago, April 20.—Ruskin college, with 150 students, furniture, apparatus and books will be moved tomorrow from Trenton, Mo., to Glen Ellyn, just west of Chicago. That the studies may not be interrupted, classes will be heard on the train.

The journey will begin at 6:15 a. m., and will end at 7 o'clock that evening. Teachers and students will continue their regular studies and recitations the same as though in school rooms.

The Glen Ellyn university has absorbed ten institutions. J. J. Tobias, formerly chancellor of Midland university, will be the chancellor of the new university, having charge of the administrative affairs of the institutions, with an aggregate enrollment of 2,500 resident and 8,000 correspondence students, and a faculty of 25 professors and instructors. Professor Miller will be the dean of the academic schools.

TWO ROYAL BIRTHDAYS

Young Heir of Saxe-Coburg and the King of Roumania.

London, April 20.—Alfred, heir to the throne of Saxe-Coburg, attained his ma-

ALFRED, OF SAXE-COBURG.

jority yesterday, and today the event is being celebrated. Congratulations have been sent by King Edward. The young royal heir is causing his august relatives great anxiety because of his reported intention of marrying below his rank.

KING CHARLES.

King Edward also today sent congratulations to King Charles of Roumania, who today celebrates his sixty-fourth birthday. King Charles is one of the oldest European rulers.

BANK ROBBERY FOILED.

Wampum, Pa., April 18.—In a battle following an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National bank of this place, early this morning, one man was killed and another seriously wounded.

The dead man was one of the burglars and he has not yet been identified. The wounded man was Henry Willoughby, a baker, who surprised the burglars at work. His injuries are seriously but not necessarily fatal.

Willoughby was passing the bank at an early hour on his way to work, when he was suddenly confronted by a man who at the point of a revolver ordered him to throw up his hands and keep quiet. He did so, but in his right hand was a revolver and a moment later both men fired at each other.

At the report of the revolvers two other men rushed from the bank and took a hand in the shooting.

The revolver fight aroused some of the people in the vicinity of the bank and they were soon at the scene of the battle, but before their arrival the burglars fled. The men had broken into the banking rooms but they had not completed the drilling of the safe and their attempt at robbery was unsuccessful.

This morning the body of one of the burglars was discovered in a vacant lot in the upper end of town. As the bullet wound was near his heart, it is presumed that his companions had to drag or drive their dying comrade from the bank to where he was found. While he was dressed in only an ordinary suit of clothes, he was not shabbily dressed, and on his body was found a gold watch and $44 in cash.

Willoughby was shot in both legs and it is supposed he fired the shot that killed the burglar. Great excitement prevails in the town and a posse has organized to pursue the burglars.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

New York, April 20.—Police Inspector McCluskey announced today that the identification of the body that was found in a barrel last Tuesday had been made and that the identification came from Buffalo.

"I wish to say," said the inspector, "that all these stories stating that the murdered man was mixed up in the Waterbury, Conn., strike, are absurd. There is no reason for them whatever. A solution of the mystery attached to the murder will come from Buffalo."

Later the inspector said he was convinced that the murdered man was Maduena Benedetto, 40 years old, of 47 Trenton avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. A picture of the murdered man had been positively identified, the inspector said, by Joseph De Prima, a brother-in-law of Benedetto, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing prison.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 20.—Inquiry at 47 Trenton avenue revealed the fact that Benedetto lived there, but has been missing for four weeks. From pictures found at the house and compared with a full description of the man the identification seems complete.

Salvatore Benedetto, 21 years old, who lives with his mother and four brothers and sisters, positively identified a picture of the murdered man shown him as that of his father. Young Benedetto said his father went to New York about four weeks ago. He was called there in connection with some law case, but the son knew, or professed to know, nothing of its nature. The elder Benedetto was a stone mason. Because of ill-health he had not worked for the last six or seven months. His wife lies at the point of death in her home here. Maduena Benedetto, according to the people who knew him here, formerly lived in New York, coming to Buffalo about ten months ago.

PATRIOTS' DAY.

Boston, Mass., April 20.—In Boston and vicinity there was a general celebration of Patriots' day today, the observances recalling the old traditions and historic incidents of the Revolution, such as the ride of Paul Revere, the march of the British troops from Boston to Lexington, and other memorable incidents that heralded the great struggle of 1776. In this city all of the old houses of historic interest were gayly decorated and were kept open all day for the inspection of visitors.

The program of sporting events, which of late years has grown to be the most marked feature of the anniversary celebration, was this year more notable than ever before. The clubs of both the National and American base ball leagues met on their home grounds, and in addition the list of attractions included the annual Marathon race of the Boston Athletic association and the bicycle races at Charles River Park. In the bicycle races the feature was the open motor-paced event with Elkes, Stinson, Monroe, De Guishard and other famous racers being among the contestants.

DECREE MODIFIED

To Permit the Northern Securities to Pay May Dividends.

St. Paul, Minn., April 20.—Before United States Circuit Judge W. H. Sanborn today appeared attorneys for the Northern Securities company and the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway companies to present their request that the recent decree against the Northern Securities company be so far suspended as to permit the payment by the railroads of the regular May dividends to the Securities company. They maintain that the money would ultimately reach the same individuals whether paid to them direct or through the medium of the Northern Securities company. On all other points of the decree no modification was asked.

The attorneys presented this petition to Judge Sanborn on Friday but United States District Attorney Haupt, under instructions from Attorney General Knox, objected, and the case was set for argument today.

A little over $4,000,000 will be released for the May dividends if the petition is granted, and nearly $14,000,000 would be paid out before a decision can be secured from the supreme court of the United States.

Further instrutions from Attorney General Knox this morning were to the effet that he should ontinue to oppose the petition and not agree to any suspension of the deree.

Judge Geo. B. Young appeared for the Northern Securities company, M. D. Grover for the Great Northern railway and C. W. Bunn, for the Northern Pacific railway. District Attorney Haupt appeared for the government and at once opened the argument against the petition presented last Friday by the attorneys for the Securities and railway companies. Under the provisions of the act for expediting such matters, he said, all the judges should sit and he thought the action not one which could properly—even in part—be set aside.

The government had sought to prevent the violation of law and that was what the decree enjoined. The defendants were, he maintained, asking the court to nullify the decree, to permit a violation of law. The decree was in accordance with public peace and really enjoined a nuisance. He cited cases to sustain his contention that such a suspension was not permissible except in a case where the damages could be estimated in dollars and cents, whereas, this was purely a request to permit a violation of a statute. The fact of losses to stockholders, was, he admitted unfortunate, but since the corporation was violating law there was nothing for the court to do but to see to the enforcement of the law. The petition was in reality a request to suspend a statute and not to suspend a decree.

Judge Young, for the Northern Securities company, contended that the fact of an appeal to a higher court was of itself a form of suspension of the decree and maintained that the requested payment of the dividends would not in any way affect the general terms of the decree. This suspension of a small part of the decree would not be a violation of the law to prevent a restraint of trade. The injunction being obeyed would be just as effective whether the dividend paying be permitted or not. He maintained that the dividend injunction was practically ancillary and did not come under the main injunction, which referred to the running of the railroads. No harm could result if the Northern Securities was permitted to distribute the dividends, instead of having the money accumulate in the banks of New York. He insisted the money would reach the same people ultimately and that to give it to them now would benefit them and harm no one else.

Mr. C. W. Bunn, general counsel for the Northern Pacific railway, maintained that the petition was not for a suspension of a decree against a violation of law but that this was clearly a case in equity under the provisions of common law. He considered the request perfectly fair and just but that the action in opposing was unfair.

Mr. Haupt repeated his contentions as to the violation of the statutes, arguing against the points presented by Judge Young and Mr. Bunn.

Judge Sanborn then announced that his decision would be given at noon and at that time he rendered a decision granting the petition to modify the decree as prayed for by the attorneys for the Northern Securities company.

MOROS ARE ACTIVE.

Manila, April 17.—The band which raided Surigao, island of Mindanao, March 23, is practically dispersed. The troops and constabulary pursued the men into the lake Mainit country and defeated them five times, killing twenty and wounding many others. Most of the arms stolen at Surigao were recovered.

The disorder which recently broke out in the province Misamis, Island of Mindanao, is spreading. The civil authorities have appealed for military assistance. People are leaving the towns and going to the mountains and many are proclaiming themselves rebels. The troops have encountered and dispersed a band of four hundred, wounding 13 men.

The government is planning to increase the military force at Misamis and inaugurate a campaign. The insurgents have a few arms but the movement is not serious.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 20.—Five passengers and a brakeman lost their lives in a wreck which occurred early today on the Erie railroad at Red House, N. Y., about eight miles from Salamanca. A freight train which had orders to take a siding to allow the vestibuled limited express, which left Chicago yesterday and was due at New York this afternoon, to pass, through an accident to a coupling had failed to clear the main track, when the express came along. The result was a rear end collision, in which two women and a little girl and two men passengers on the express and a brakeman on the freight train lost their lives, the passengers being burned to death by the flames which destroyed three sleepers and two coaches. An express messenger, Gabriel, had his leg crushed and Fireman Bell, of the passenger train was badly bruised.

CATTLE AND SHEEP WAR.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 20.—Sheepmen of the Sweetwater country have declared open war upon the cattlemen and a clash is imminent unless steps are at once taken to get the warring factions together on the proposition of a satisfactory division of ranges of that section.

Sheriff Charles Stough, of Lander, has gone to the range country to investigate the situation and if he finds the condition of affairs as alarming as has been reported, he will immediately make a formal request of Governor Richards for at least one company of the state militia to patrol the ranges.

A COLLIERY LOCKOUT.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 20.—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company forced a lockout at every one of their collieries in this district today. The men were notified on Saturday that if they did not work the full nine hours day they could consider themselves discharged. When they reported for work today they were told there was no work for them. The idle collieries in this vicinity are Maple Hill, Kohinoor, Ellangowan, Knickerbocker, Indian Ridge, Shenandoah City, West Shenandoah, Suffolk, Turkey Run and Plank Ridge of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, and the Cambridge, an individual operation.

EUROPE'S COCKPIT.

Complications in Which the Sultan Is Involved.

Constantinople, April 16.—It is now understood that the commission sent by the sultan to appease the Albanians failed to secure their adhesion to the reform scheme of the powers, except on the condition that the Albanians be allowed to choose their own governors and civil officials and that other minor concessions be granted them.

The porte has decided to establish a military camp at Berizovitch and has ordered nineteen battalions to concentrate there in view of possible eventual operations against the Albanians.

Great uneasiness has been aroused in Turkish government circles by the reports that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are preparing for a general rising April 20, the second day of the Easter festivities of the orthodox church.

King Alexander Talks of War.

Belgrade, Servia, April 16.—At a banquet given at the palace yesterday evening, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of King Alexander's accession to the throne, the king made a speech in which he referred to the grave situation in the east, saying fateful times were approaching for all the peoples of the Balkan peninsula, and Servia must be ready to strike at the proper moment. He also congratulated himself on the fact that his marriage to Queen Draga had met with the approval of the people.

Referring to his recent proclamations, the king said Servia had no time for experimenting and he had therefore been compelled to restore the constitution to its original condition.

Ready to Rise.

Rome, April 18.—Private advices from the revolutionary committee in the Balkans state that preparations for an insurrection are ready. The revolutionary committee asserts that the whole of Macedonia will rise, and asks for the sympathy of Italy. In government circles here little faith is expressed in a general insurrection, while partial outbreaks are regarded as attempts to force a European intervention. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the leader of the Italian volunteers in Greece during the war with Turkey, issues a letter, in which he says that in the Balkan question Italy's aspirations must be to prevent Russia and Austria from advancing and helping the spread of Hellenism, and to insure the freedom of the other nationalities under a federal government.

NEW CENSUS DIRECTOR.

Boston, April 15.—S. N. D. North, of this city, has decided to accept the directorship of the United States census bureau, the position recently offered him

S. N. D. NORTH.

by President Roosevelt. The matter was left to the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to which organization Mr. North

W. R. MERRIAM.

felt that he owed prior allegiance, and they have released him from his obligations as secretary. He will succeed Director W. R. Merriam on May 15.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., April 18.—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, replying to the budget speech of Finance Minister Fielding, renewed his policy of last year in favor of adequate protection to Canadian industries. He complained of the large imports of goods, especially from the United States which ought to be manufactured in Canada. He embodied in his policy the following amendment to the proposition of the finance minister: "This house, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory is of opinion that this country requires that a fair policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian markets for Canadians, and that the financial policy of the government should include a measure for the thorough and judicious readjustment of the tariff at the prsent session."

ON FIRE NINE MONTHS.

Honolulu, April 16.—A dispatch from Japan, received here on the Pacific Mail steamer China, states that the derelict British ship Fannie Kerr was sighted on March 22 by the British ship Heathdene. When sighted the derelict was in latitude 21.54 north, longitude 123.14 west. Smoke was issuing from the hull of the vessel and all her masts were gone.

The Fannie Kerr, bound from Newcastle, Australia, for San Francisco, was abandoned off Honolulu nine months ago and this is the first time that the vessel has been sighted since her crew deserted her. The ship was on fire when she was abandoned and that she is still afloat is probably due to the fact that she has a steel hull.

Lockout Ordered.

Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, April 18.—The Association of Employers of the Textile Industry of the Lower Rhine has ordered a lockout of all its employes from May 4 because the men on strike in one of the factories failed to resume work today. One hundred and seven concerns at Crefeld and in its environs, employing over fifteen thousand men, are affected.

NEW LAND BILL.

Irish League Convention Endorses the Measure.

Dublin, April 17.—The national convention called by the United Irish League to consider the new land bill which assembled here yesterday reconvened early today in the round room of the Mansion House in this city. There was a smaller attendance.

In view of a misunderstanding in the case of certain English newspapers, John Redmond, the chairman, introduced a strong home rule resolution declaring that the Irish nation would never be satisfied until it obtained a full measure of self-government. "No substitute," said Mr. Redmond, "can or will be accepted."

Michael Davitt briefly seconded the resolution, saying Irishmen would be neglecting their sacred duty to the cause if they did not send such a message to their race throughout the world.

Mr. Redmond's resolution was carried by acclamation.

William O'Brien then proceeded to explain the various suggested amendments to the land bill.

An amendment of Mr. O'Brien providing for extending financial assistance to the evicted tenants was welcomed, but many of the delegates wished it to go further.

Patrick Flynn, of the Cork branch of the United Irish League, a man of great girth, with a shillelagh in one hand and a broad-brimmed hat in the other, then mounted the platform. His appearance created laughter. "I did not," said Mr. Flinn, "travel 150 miles to be laughed at."

A few seconds later Mr. Flynn held the convention spellbound by the extraordinary eloquence with which he insisted that the present occupiers of holdings which formerly belonged to evicted peasants should themselves be evicted.

This peasant orator worked up a storm against "grabbers," but Mr. O'Brien's more moderate counsels prevailed.

Throughout the morning peasant speakers discussed the details of the bill with intelligent rhetoric.

Mr. O'Brien's suggestions as a rule were passed without a division.

John Redmond and Lord Dunraven had an informal meeting this morning and decided to postpone the sitting of the landlords and tenants' conference which will probably be held in London next week.

CAPTAIN BELLAIRS.

New York, April 16.—Captain Edgar Gerald Bellairs in an Englishman of good address and plausible speech, and because of his authorship of a book entitled "As It Is in the Philippines," attacking the civil administration in those islands, he has inspired much public interest of late. He was a war correspondent in Cuba and in the Philippines. Former Police Inspector Byrnes says Bellairs is an exceptionally clever

swindler. He was born in Norfolk county, England, the son of a clergyman and was educated in Cheltham College. He has also been known, the police say, as Charles Ballentine and Ernest Allaine Cheriton, and his picture is in the Mulbury street rogues' gallery in New York.

Bellairs has been in Arizona several months, and is named as president of the Wickenburg Mining, Smelting and Developing company, incorporated there on January 22, 1903.

NEGRO TRAMP LYNCHED.

Joplin, Mo., April 16.—After lynching a negro tramp who had slain a policeman while resisting arrest a mob composed of hundreds of representative citizens of Joplin grew inspired by racial frenzy and after driving all the negroes of the town into the section in which they lived set fire to the houses and tried to burn the negroes in them. The police and fire department, aided by county officials and all other means that the authorities could procure, were powerless to stay the rioters and at midnight the town was still seething with tumult.

Thomas Gilyard, the negro, was charged with having murdered Policeman C. Leslie, who was killed the night before in the Kansas City Southern railroad yards while endeavoring to arrest several negroes suspected of theft.

Officer Leslie had ordered several negroes who had taken refuge in a box car to surrender and when they failed to do so he fired several shots at the car. During the shooting a negro slipped from the car, and, coming up behind the officer, shot him through the head. The negro then fled and within a short time posses were after him.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Lee Fullerton, aged 21 years, located the fugitive in a slaughter-house just east of Joplin. The negro was armed with a rifle and defied arrest. Fullerton slipped into the structure unobserved and crept up behind the negro. Suddenly he sprang at the unsuspecting fugitive and before resistance could be made he had the negro on his back, with a knife at his throat. The negro then surrendered his rifle, and, pointing the weapon at him, Fullerton marched him out of the building. He was taken to jail and locked up. A crowd soon gathered and battered down the walls, taking the negro out. City Attorney Decker talked to the mob for half an hour in an endeavor to have the negro returned to the jail, but in vain. The negro was hanged and then the mob attacked the negro quarter of the town.

The excitement subsided today. The body of Thomas Gilyard, who was lynched, was buried today after the inquest had been held. That he was the slayer of Officer Leslie was settled beyond a doubt by finding in his leg a bullet fitting the empty cartridge shell in the policeman's revolver. The majority of the negroes have returned to their homes, although a few are still afraid to enter the city.

San Jacinto Day.

San Antonio, Tex., April 21.—San Jacinto day was observed in San Antonio today with the customary holiday features. Business was generally suspended and the streets gayly decorated in observance of the anniversary. The chief feature of the day's festivities was the floral parade and battle of flowers in which society, and the various military and civic bodies of the city took a lively interest. The city was filled with visitors from many out-of-town points.

Don't Die of Consumption.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Any Throat or Lung Trouble are Sure Symptoms of the Deadly Consumption.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician—The Doctor Sends a Large Trial Package Free by Mail to All Who Write to Show Them How Quickly and Surely This Dread Disease Can Be Cured.

At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries

Don't Delay--Write Today.

of failure, a positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, coughs, bronchitis, catarrh and all throat or lung troubles, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted with catarrh, hacking cough, bronchitis or any throat or lung troubles which are sure symptoms of consumption, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 246 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients. It costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write today.

BRITISH WORKMEN.

Report of the Commission Which Visited United States.

London, April 13.—The report of the commission of British workingmen, who were taken to the United States at the end of last year by Alfred Moseley, a wealthy Englishman, to study conditions of labor there, has been issued. It presents the views of 24 delegates who separately synopsize their deductions resulting from the American trip. The report shows a lack of unanimity, except that all agree that the British workingman has nothing to learn from the American workingman, while British employers are not as far advanced as the Americans in the treatment of their employes.

Mr. Moseley says that the American workingman has a far better education "is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed, and, moreover much more sober." Mr. Moseley says in conclusion:

"If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

He believes that some form of profit-sharing is the true solution of the capital and labor question. He welcomes the trusts as best able to compete on the most economical lines. He says that the organization of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other will solve the industrial problem.

The reports of the delegates differ concerning the up-to-date methods of production, though the consensus of opinion is largely in favor of American ideas. The distinctive feature is a hankering for the latest machinery and the best methods. The Americans, employer and employed, realize more fully than the Britishers that brains and not brawn count.

Delegate Wallis, representing the British blast furnace men, says that while the output of the American blast furnace is double that of the English furnace, not more than half of the American furnaces are of the most modern type.

James Cox, the delegate for the iron and steel workers, pays his respects to Chicago, where, he says, "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king." Of the new postoffice he says: "Any third-rate corporation in Great Britain would have completed the work in four years instead of eight. This is illustrative of government work in general."

D. C. Cummings, of the iron and steel shipbuilders, quotes Shipbuilder Cramp as saying that "Great Britain's position as a leading shipbuilder is unassailable and unassailable and unlikely to be seriously menaced for the next quarter of a century." Mr. Cummings concludes with a severe criticism of the social and moral life in America, where, he says, "gambling and pleasure-seeking appear to be characteristics. The disregard for human immoralities tend to the moral and physical deterioration of the people, and must be arrested if disaster is to be avoided."

H. B. Taylor, the delegate of the operative bricklayers, says he would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England.

M. Dellar, representing the National Plasterers' Union, found the plastering bad, "even in the rooms of the White House, where the delegates were received by President Roosevelt." Mr. Dellar, referring to Homestead, says: "The principal shareholder might here find a good place to spend his millions in improving the conditions of the working people. I would for this purpose forego the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain."

W. C. Steadman, representing the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, says the British workingman cannot be beaten in the world for solid and well finished work. He concludes: "Unless something is done to conciliate labor in America, the trust system will bring such an uprising as has not been witnessed for 40 years."

The delegates united in extolling the hospitable reception they met with everywhere, from all classes, which was so marked that it interfered somewhat with their investigations.

Summing up the reports of the delegates, the conclusion seems to be that while keenly conscious of American competition, it does not mean a hopeless position for Great Britain, for the report says:

"The workingmen who have built up American industries are largely Britishers. Most of the inventions in American workshops come from men hailing from the old country. Let us adopt modern methods, and England will hold her own in the commercial rivalry of the world."

Marconi Has a Breakdown.

London, April 18.—The Times announces that owing to a break down of a subsidiary device of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, which will, the company states, shortly be remedied, the Times service of Marconi's telegrams is temporarily interrupted.

Italian Ship Ashore.

Rome, April 18.—The Messagero publishes a dispatch from Civita Vecchia announcing that the Italian ship Francesco struck the rocks off Civita Vecchia yesterday, during a violent storm and disappeared. The crew were saved. It is feared that other shipping disasters have resulted.

London, April 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from The Hague, says that Queen Wilhelmina is expecting an heir to the throne.

ATTY. GEN. KNOX

Will Not Delay Execution of the Anti-Merger Decision.

Washington, April 15.—Overtures for a truce to the government by representatives of the Northern Securities company have been rejected by Attorney General Knox. Former Assistant Attorney General Griggs, chief counsel for the Morgan-Hill combination, came to Washington and held a conference with Attorney General Knox. Mr. Griggs proposed that the government permit the existing status of the companies and their securities to remain undisturbed pending the final decision of the appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Griggs was particularly anxious to conclude an arrangement by which the combination represented by him could remain in statu quo without the danger of having contempt proceedings instituted by the department of justice. The attorney for Messrs. Morgan and Hill argued that it was no more than fair and reasonable that the corporations should be permitted to go on as they now are conducting the business of the railroads and paying dividends on the stocks of the holding or merger company pending the appeal.

Attorney Knox's reply was a positive "No." The law as interpreted by the circuit court must be enforced. He declined to give any pledge that the government would refrain from contempt proceedings in case the defendants failed to conform in every particular to the decision of the circuit court. Much disappointed at the failure of his mission Mr. Griggs returned to New York.

Various efforts have been made by New York financiers to induce Attorney General Knox to declare a policy as to future operations. Most urgent and in some instances almost frantic appeals have been made to him to come out in a public declaration that the government does not intend to bring further suits against mergers. It has been represented to him that unless the government makes its policy plain things will go to smash in Wall street. Continued uncertainty would be almost as bad as the certainty of the institution of new suits.

The attorney general has resolutely declined to give any assurances as to the government's future course. He does not think it would be proper for him to do so. Possibly if President Roosevelt were here or could be communicated with some public statement might be made, but under the circumstances Mr. Knox does not feel called upon to assume the responsibility.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

Washington, April 18.—Captain Harry B. Chamberlain, of the quartermaster's department, is on trial in Manila on a charge of smuggling silks and curios into Manila. When the army transport Seward returned to Manila from Hong Kong, March 10. Collector of Customs Shuster, having been informed by a seaman that there would be a quantity of goods on board the transport not declared, made an investigation and it is alleged he found some articles in what appeared to be a false locker about the smokestack and in the pantry. Some of the boxes, it is said, were addressed to Captain Chamberlain, the quartermaster of the vessel, and to other officers, the remainder being addressed to the wife of an army officer on duty in Manila. Collector Shuster had Captain Chamberlain taken before the court of customs appeal, trial being set for March 12, the result of which has not been learned here. Captain Chamberlain was relieved from duty. It is stated that the goods alleged to have been brought in on the Seward which were discovered by the customs officials were intended for the private use of army officers and not for the purpose of sale.

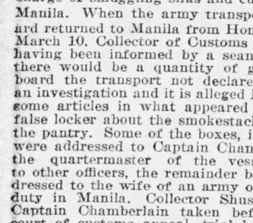
May Land on Guam.

Washington, April 18.—After mature consideration the navy department has signified to the state department that it will not object to the landing of the Dutch-German cable on the Island of Guam and instructions have been sent forward to that end.

Weak Men

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** nerve strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

TO KILL GEN. OTIS.

Plot to Do This Was Endorsed by Aguinaldo.

Washington, April 16.—While examining an immense quantity of papers captured from the Filipino insurgents, Captain John R. M. Taylor, of the 14th infantry, acting under the directions of Col. Edwards of the department of insular affairs, a few days ago discovered a remarkable document endorsed on the back with an order, directing to kill Gen. Otis. That endorsement, Captain Taylor insists, is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief. A translation of the document is as follows:

"Our honorable president: We, the siggers, who subscribe the declaration appended; by these presents, protest against the American proclamation; we recognize no authority but that of God and the revolutionary government, and we offer our lives and property for the independence of our country.

"Manila, San Miguel, January 12, 1899. "Feliciano Cruz (25 signatures follow)

"On the back is written in the handwriting of E. Aguinaldo; Loberino Kotionko, Feliciano de Cruz, to kill General Otis. Commissioned."

Captain Taylor called the attention of the chief of the bureau of insular affairs to this document in the following letter:

"Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy and translation of an important document I found among the records of the Philippine insurgent government yesterday. The note on the back is in the handwriting of Emilio Aguinaldo, a writing with which I am familiar and one of such peculiar mannerisms that it cannot be mistaken by one who has seen much of it. I have a quantity of holographic letters and notes in my official possessions, the most cursory comparison between them and the handwriting of this note will show its identity.

"On January 4th, 1899, a proclamation was issued by General Otis in which he declared the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this, most of them were drawn up by order of the insurgent government, but this letter was probably an unsolicited evidence of the adhesion of some Katipunan lodge, or of one of the popular clubs in Manila, organized by Sandico, while in the pay of the United States government; clubs whose name covered their real purpose, the formation of groups ready at a given signal to attack the Americans within the city.

"Probably this paper was handed to Aguinaldo by a delegation of the signers. If this was the case, the man who signs first, Feliciano Cruz, was one of the delegates.

"Aguinaldo probably talked with him in private, and as a result of the conversation, he wrote this note on the back of the paper. The other name does not appear in the signatures. He was probably some follower or intimate of Cruz.

"It is to be noted that General Otis' residence was in the Barrio or ward of San Miguel. The signers of this paper were men who lived about it and knew the ground well; some of them may have been servants in the house.

"The attack on the American outposts did not occur until February 4, 1899."

FLEET TO GO TO KIEL.

Washington, April 20.—It is announced at the navy department that the European squadron, which is to be present at the naval demonstration at Marseilles upon the return of President Loubet from northern Africa, will go north and be present at the Kiel celebration. The criticism of the German press concerning the supposed declination of the United States to send the North Atlantic battleship squadron to Kiel is said officially to be based upon a misconception, and it is further stated that Secretary Moody, together with the President and Secretary Hay, are desirous of doing something to show the friendship of the United States for Germany and to reciprocate the kindly expressions for America that have come directly from Emperor William.

Kiel, Prussia, April 20.—The warships of the United States European squadron will be welcomed here during the yachting week and the members of the executive committee of the Imperial yacht club have already discussed informally how to entertain the American visitors. The crews will be asked to take part in the boat races to which one of the days will be given up. The German men-of-war boats are modeled exactly after the American specifications supplied by the navy department at Washington to Germany several years ago, therefore the contests between the German and American sailors will be on equal terms.

THE ST. PAUL DECREE.

Washington, April 18.—Referring to the application at St. Paul in behalf of the Northern Securities company, to modify the decree so as to let the Securities company pay out dividends, the department of justice has made public the following telegraphic instructions of the attorney general sent to the United States attorney at St. Paul on the 14th instant:

"It is likely defendants in Northern Securities case will forthwith and possibly without notice appeal to circuit court, or judge thereof, for modification of decree pending appeal, or for order making appeal operate as supersedeas. You are directed to watch this matter closely, and earnestly oppose any such application on ground that this is not an ordinary case of equity jurisdiction between private parties, but special and enlarged statutory remedy in equity to enjoin violation of a penal law. The decree finds defendants guilty of violating the declared public policy of the nation. For that reason the government opposes any suspension or modification of the judgment of the court."

TARGET PRACTICE.

Washington, April 17.—In order to prolong the period of target practice for the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, the navy department today telegraphed orders to Admiral Higginson at Pensacola to delay the departure of the squadron for the Chesapeak until next week. The departure from Pensacola will be fixed so as to allow the vessels to arrive in the Chesapeake between the 2d and 5th of May at which time they will be inspected by Admiral Dewey and on the 5th Admiral Higginson will lower his flag and turn over the command to Admiral Barker.

Our Champion Marksmen.

Pensacola, Fla., April 18.—The gunners of the battleship Alabama are now champion marksmen of the American navy, having scored a general average of 59.7 out of a possible 100 at target practice. This covers the work of one week with guns of all calibre. At no time did the vessel steam at a rate of less than 10 knots, or at a range less than 1,400 yards. The record takes the championship honors from the Massachusetts, which made a general average of 56 per cent.

Bloody Fight at Ohela.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 18.—A sanguinary fight has occurred at the village of Ohela, between revolutionists from Panaka and Turkish troops. After the encounter had lasted some time and the revolutionists were getting the worst of it, a dozen of them being killed or injured, they resorted to the use of dynamite, and hurled bombs among the Turks, 70 of whom were killed or wounded by the explosions. In the panic which followed, the revolutionists broke through the Turkish cordon and escaped

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, 939 Julia Street, New Orleans

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

APPEAL FROM DECISION

Exceptions Against Every Paragraph in the Decree.

St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—Thirty-four points of error are alleged by the counsel for the Northern Securities company and other defendants in the appeal from the decision against the merger. Exceptions are noted to every paragraph in the decree and the court is claimed to be in error in rendering any decree save one for the dismissal of the petition and proceedings.

The appeal, summarized, declares the court erred in finding and deciding:

1. That in the summer of 1901 stockholders of the defendant railway company conceived the design of placing a very large majority of the stock of both companies in the hands of a single owner, and that the stockholders had practical control of the roads of the two railway companies.

2. That these share holders arranged that a corporation under the laws of New Jersey should buy all or at least the greater part of the stock of each of the defendant railway companies.

3. That the stockholders agreed to exchange their respective holdings of stock in the two railway companies for the stock of the New Jersey company.

4. That the stockholders agreed to use their influence to the end that the New Jersey company might become the sole owner of the stock of both railway companies.

5. That the Northern Securities company was organized under the plan mentioned, and that the capital stock of $400,000,000, with which the Northern Securities company was organized, was the exact amount required to purchase the total stock of the two railway companies.

6. That when the Northern Securities company was organized it assented to become a party to this scheme.

7. That the Northern Securities company was enabled to make purchases of stock of the Great Northern Railway company by the procurement of those stockholders who had been instrumental in organizing the Northern Securities company.

8. That the scheme placed the control of the railways in the hands of the Northern Securities company and destroyed every motive for cometition between the two railway comanies by pooling their earnings, and that any pooling of earnings was never contemplated or has ever been made.

9. That all contracts and combinations which merely tend to restrain interstate commerce are in themselves violations of the anti-trust act.

31. That the Northern Securities company be enjoined from voting any stock at any stockholders' meeting of either railway company and from exercising any control over either railway company.

32. That each defendant be enjoined from permitting the shares held by the Northern Securities company to be voted at any corporate election of either railway company and from paying to that company any dividend on the stock which it now claims to own and hold.

33. That the Northern Securities company does not and cannot lawfully hold shares in even one of the defendent railway companies and has not and cannot exercise the rights of such ownership, and

That a decree of injunction depriving it of all rights of a stockholder may be granted.

34. That any decree save a decree for a dismissal of the petition and proceeding may be rendered.

PRINCE CHING.

Pekin, April 17.—Prince Ching, who has just been appointed grand secretary in succession to the late Yung Lu, was formerly president of the Tsung-li-Yaman, the old Chinese foreign office. In July, 1901, he was appointed president of the new foreign office, otherwise the Wei-Wu-Pu, or board of foreign affairs, which according to an imperial

edict of July 24, 1901, takes precedence over the six boards that had previously outranked it.

Prince Ching was the only member of the imperial family who remained in Pekin after the allies captured the city, and, with the late Li Hung Chang, he acted for China in the peace negotiations with the powers. He had a reputation for courtesy and amiability, and is said to have done his best to restrain the more violently anti-foreign of his colleagues on the old board. The prince acted as grand marshal of the court on its return to Pekin after the conclusion of peace. His son, Prince Tsai Chen, represented China at the coronation of King Edward.

Prince Ching is aging fast, he lacks determination and he is not likely to fill Yung Lu's real place, which was that of premier of the empire.

Old Miners Reinstated.

Philadelphia, April 21.—An order has been issued by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company which operates several colleries in the Panther Creek valley, reinstating all of its old employes who have been idle since the end of the strike. About two hundred men and boys whose positions had been filled will find work in and about the mines.

Ohio River Rising.

Evansville, Ind., April 21.—The Ohio river continues to rise here, the gauge early today marking 35.5, which is a half foot above the danger line. Bottom lands are flooded. The lower Wabash country is having one of its greatest floods. Green river, which empties into the Ohio north of Evansville, is also out of its banks, and causing heavy loss to farmers.

MORE BOODLE UNEARTHED

Commission Men Paid $1,000 to Kill a Game Bill in the Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Mo., April 21.—The grand jury continues its investigation of alleged bribery of legislators today. Tonight the investigation will be dropped to allow Cricuit Attorney Folk to resume prosecution of local boodle cases. An emissary from Lieut. Gov. Lee called upon Circuit Attorney Folk yesterday, with the proposition that if the district attorney in pushing the boodle investigation would agree to question Mr. Lee only about the alum deal, Lee would appear before the grand jury immediately. Mr. Folk informed his visitor that he could not promise to restrict himself in any part of the inquiry, and the conference was fruitless.

Robert E. Lee, brother of the absent official, received another letter from him, which was mailed in Chicago. In further explanation of the lieutenant governor's absence, Mr. Lee said: "He will remain away until I think it advisable for him to come back. One reason that he is away is that he does not want to assist the St. Louis grand jury in indicting for perjury certain members of the legislature who have testified before it. My brother is not vindictive, and though these men proved themselves his bitter enemies, he does not want to assist in indicting them." Mr. Lee concluded by saying that his brother does not fear indictment himself.

Evidence just secured by the grand jury shows that a committee of local commission men was sent to Jefferson City for the purpose of killing the game bill fostered by the Audubon society. The evidence was to the effect that $1,000 was expended to kill the measure. Just who expended or furnished the money has not yet been learned.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 21.—Senator Frank Harris arrived here at midnight from his home at Steelville. He declared his innocence of the charge of bribery for which he is under indictment, and said he came here as soon as he was notified that he was wanted. He will arrange for bond.

PRESIDENT IS IN FINE FORM NOW

Washington, April 21.—Advices received at the White House from Secretary Loeb indicate that President Roosevelt is enjoying his sojourn in the Yellowstone Park. The President is reported to be in fine health and spirits and Mr. Loeb wires that he never saw him looking so well.

CAUSE OF CANCER FOUND

Discovery Made by Scientists to Be Announced.

New York, April 21.—In a few days the results of the investigations carried on for many months by a number of well-known bacteriologists and toxicologists regarding the cause of cancer and cancerous growths, will probably be fully revealed in a paper written by Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, the bacteriologist and general scientist. This paper will contain, according to a trustworthy source, the message that the cause of cancer has at last been discovered and that this truth has been proved to the satisfaction of a number of men who stand high in the science of medicine. Briefly, the investigations have revealed, according to statements made:

1. That cancer is due to the chemical changes in the blood.

2. That every part or tissue of a cancer has the power of producing fermentation.

3. That in their powers of causing fermentation the cancerous tissues are akin to the tissues of the stomach.

4. That by proving this theory the theory that cancer was due to a parasite was disproved.

BATTLE IN THE BALKANS

Bulgarian Insurgents Defeated —Albanians Defiant.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 21.—A band of about 500 insurgents, partly in Bulgarian uniform, was defeated by a Turkish force near Radovitz, April 10. Thirty insurgents and nine Turks were killed.

The Konieh, Asia Minor division of redifs, numbering sixteen battalions, has been called out for active service in Macedonia and Albania. The judges appointed under the reform scheme of the powers are being terrorized by the Albanians. Two of the judges were shot with revolvers in the streets of Scutari, Asia Minor. One of them was killed.

KING EDWARD SAILS FOR NAPLES

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 21.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, sailed for Naples today, escorted by the whole British Mediterranean fleet. As the yacht steamed out of the harbor she was saluted by the guns of the fort and cheered by thousands of people who lined the sea front to bid her farewell.

A NOVEL LABOR UNION.

Denver, Colo., April 15.—The western Federation of Miners, according to the News, is contemplating a movement quite new in the way of labor unions. They are planning to organize the hosts of Chinese and Japanese employed in the mines and smelters of the northwest and British Columbia.

W. D. Haywood, secretary of the federation, says the Chinese and Japanese are willing to become affiliated with the federation and that the American miners, who he says, refuse to work with non-union men of their own nationality, have concluded that there is no reason why they should forego their principles in the case of the Chinese and Japanese. Besides, Secretary Haywood says, these foreigners have frequently shwn themselves to be in sympathy with unionism and have sacrificed their own interests in aid of a cause where there was nothing to influence them, other than their sympathy.

Primrose Day.

London, April 18.—Primrose Day, otherwise the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, who died April 19, 1881, was generally celebrated here today. About two-thirds of the people in the streets wore primroses in their buttonholes. Beaconsfield's statue in Parliament square was very effectively decorated with wreaths and other floral offerings sent from many parts of the world.

Mine Lockout Continues.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 21.—All the Philadelphia & Reading collieries and the Cambridge and Furnace, individual operations are idle again today. As far as can be learned no overtures have been made by either side toward terminating the

REDMOND INCREASES HIS PRESTIGE AS A LEADER

JOHN EDWARD REDMOND
FROM THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Dublin, April 20.—The distinction which John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, has made between accepting the land bill and the principle of home rule, the fight for which he declares must be continued, has created a favorable impression among all factions of the National League, and has made his position as a leader stronger than ever.

"Eager for peace, but ready for war, in case the English wish to continue," was, to quote one speaker, the keynote of the convention of the Irish Nationalists last week. There is likely to be fewer amendments fought for in the land bill than would otherwise have been the case, but the principle of home rule is stronger than ever before.

THE FAIR CASE.

Skulls of Husband and Wife to Be Used as Testimony.

San Francisco, April 17.—The Call this morning says that startling developments are promised in the Charles L. Fair case now before the New York courts. It is alleged that facts have come to light here, most damaging to the testimony given a few days ago in New York by Lucien Mas, and Alfred J. Morane, the Frenchman who were called to recount certain incidents attending the death of Charles Fair and his wife in France, which, if true, would strongly tend to establish as a fact that Mrs Fair survived her husband and thus left her own relatives the direct heirs to the fortune inherited under these circumstances from her husband It has been learned, continues the Call, from one of those who is deeply concerned in the Fair case that the skulls of Mr. and Mrs. Fair, whose bodes were shipped to San Francisco after they had been relinquished by the French authorities, have been preserved and are now in the custody of responsible persons here, ready to be produced when the time comes for refuting the evidence given in New York. Whether they will be sent to New York or remain here is a matter that is to depend wholly upon a move that is to be made shortly to have the case transferred to the courts of this city.

When the bodies of the Fairs were received in New York from France they were discovered to be in such a decomposed condition that it was deemed advisable to hasten the funeral in San Francisco. It is now stated that the funeral was followed by an autopsy that included the decapitation of both bodies—an operation that was made by Drs. Gallway and Robinson. The testimony of Mas and Morane that Mrs. Fair was living when they approached the bodies and that blood was streaming down one side of her face is contradicted by concerte evidence—the woman's skull. It can be shown by the skull that such would have been an impossibility, it is claimed. The skull of Charles Fair, now in the safekeeping of his friends, was not crushed in the manner described by the French witnesses. In fact, it remains intact, although showing a depression caused by a forceful contact, which resulted in concussion of the brain and the death of the man.

MISS ELISE REASONER.

New York, April 21.—Miss Elise Reasoner, now press representative of the St. Louis exposition, is to be recipient of a new honor in being the only woman

MISS ELISE REASONER.

guest at the banquet of the Caribbean society, the association of the American correspondents in the late war with Spain, in New York tonight.

ESCAPE FRUSTRATED.

Columbus, O., April 21.—A desperate, but unsuccessful attempt was made by John McGowan, a life prisoner, and Jesse Grant, a 10-year man, both from Cleveland, Ohio, to escape from the penitentiary yesterday afternoon. It was at first thought a general outbreak among the prisoners had been planned and a riot alarm was sent to police headquarters. A squad of patrolmen was hurried to the prison but their services were not needed.

McGowan and Grant had revolvers, which had been smuggled into the prison. Walking into a room in the stamp shop where they had secreted a ladder, they ordered the half dozen "trusties" employed there to lie down. Charles Parnhouse, the only one who did not obey, was knocked senseless with a hammer. The two men then compelled one of the trustles to carry the ladder to the wall near by. As they were about to scale the wall guards appeared and many shots were exchanged, but none took effect. McGowan and Grant were finally taken into custody and placed in solitary confinement.

LORIMER KNOCKED OUT

Ballots Will Be Recounted in Chicago.

Springfield, Ills., April 21.—The ballots in the Lorimer-Durborrow congressional election will be re-counted, according to a decision of the supreme court today. The re-count was requested recently by Allan C. Durburrow, the defeated Democratic candidate. Mr. Lorimer secured an injunction in the Cook county circuit court restraining the election commissioners from producing the ballots. They ignored the order and were arrested and fined for contempt by Judge Haney. The supreme court holds that the circuit court had no jurisdiction in the case.

WOULD BORROW COAL FROM UNCLE SAM

Honolulu, April 21.—The coal strike in British Columbia is responsible for the non-arrival of a shipment of 1,500 tons of coal for the use of the British warships stationed here. H. M. S. Amphritrite has appealed to the local naval station to give her 2,000 tons to enable her to make the return trip to Hong Kong, towing the torpedo boat destroyers due there from Esquimault. The naval station wired to the navy department at Washington for permission to grant the request.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Winter Wheat Condition Unimpaired—Reduction in Oat Acreage.

Washington, April 21.—The weather bureau's weekly crop bulletin says:

"In the states of the upper Missouri valley the week ending April 20 was milder than usual and generally favorable for farming operations, but elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains the temperature was much below the average and excessive rains retarded farm work generally throughout the Atlantic coast district, Ohio valley and the southern portion of the lake region. The central and west gulf states and portions of the southeastern Rocky mountain slope are much in need of rain, no appreciable amount having fallen over a large part of these districts for more than two weeks. On the Pacific coast cool weather has retarded growth and frosts have caused considerable injury in Oregon. Southern California coast districts have received heavy rains, insuring an abundance of irrigation water. Very slow progress has been made with corn planting throughout the corn belt and the middle and southern Atlantic states owing to cold weather, while dry weather has impaired stands in the central and western gulf states.

"The previously excellent condition of winter wheat in the winter wheat states continues unimpaired except to a slight extent in portions of the Ohio valley, where in some localities it is turning yellow. Less favorable reports are also received from the middle and south Atlantic states and portions of Texas.

"Seeding of spring wheat is general in all parts of the spring wheat region, but progress has not been rapid in southeastern Minnesota owing to wet soil. The early sown in Iowa and South Dakota is germinating slowly, though even stands are inflected. On the north Pacific coast spring wheat seeding is much delayed.

"Oat seeding has been suspended over a large part of the central valleys and the acreage in some sections is likely to be reduced in consequence. In the states of the lower Mississippi valley and in Texas the outlook of this crop is promising.

"Rains in portions of the eastern districts and dry weather in the central and western portions of the cotton belt have, to some extent interfered with cotton planting; this work has, however, been vigorously pushed and has made fair progress. Warmth is generally needed throughout the cotton belt with general rains in the central and western districts and dry weather in the eastern portion.

"Tobacco plants are plentiful and generally well grown, except in Kentucky, where they are late. Transplanting continues in the Carolinas and has begun in Florida. Although frost of the 18th caused further injury to fruit in the upper Ohio valley the reports, generally excepting those respecting peaches, are somewhat more encouraging than those of the previous week. Apples appear to have escaped injury in New England and the middle Atlantic states. In California fruit is mostly in good condition, having sustained little injury by frost than was estimated. Considerable early fruit has been injured by frequent frosts in Oregon, but in Washington the cool weather has kept buds in checks and little or no injury has resulted in that state."

THE MARKET REVIEW.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 18.—Bradstreet's report says:

"Wet weather has retarded retail trade and accentuated the quiet in textiles at wholesale usual at this season. A beneficial aftereffect of the Easter rush, however, is an improvement in collections, despite bad roads and weather, and activity in farming work. Export trade is still expanding, cotton and corn being leaders, and manufactured products are also going abrad in larger volume. Last year's record has already been surpassed. With improved transportation and better supplies of coke, iron production is surpassing all records. This resulted in some further weakness in pig, this, by the way, discouraging imports of foreign materials. On the other hand, finished products are in unprecedented demand, and foreign steel is arriving in increased volume to eke out immediate needs. Railway earnings are the best ever recorded for this season, gross receipts for March exceeding those of a year ago by about 14 per cent.

"The high price of cotton and the numerous labor troubles unsettle the demand for manufactured goods. Men's wear woolen goods for fall delivery are reported rather backward, and raw wool has steadied slightly. The theory advanced last week that the sugar trade was grounding at the bottom has received support in the increased prices of raw and refined sugar this week. Coffee has weakened in the absence of support from the direction noted last week, that of destroying low grade Brazilian supplies, and new record low prices have been touched by 'Futures.'

"Pig iron of all kinds moved lower this week. Southern foundry pig is reported cut below recent price revisions at the east. Bessemer pig iron is slightly easier. Premiums on quick deliveries are disappearing, and imports of foreign iron are finding their field restricted. A feature at present in the more finished forms is the large demand for light rails for electrical and street railways. Mills rolling standard sections are crowded with orders, steel billets are active, and demand for structural material is reported as surpassing previous records. Strength of old materials is significant in view of the softening in pig iron. Copper is higher on the week and other metals steady. Silver is strengthening, and this week sold at the highest point reached in several years.

"Manufacturing industry is active the country over. Building is very brisk, entailing a heavy movement of lumber, hardware, paints and glass. Leather is moving in sympathy with the firmness in hides and with the general activity reported in shoe manufacturing throughout the country. Seasonable changes are responsible for a slight advance in butter."

"Failures for this week numbered 212 in the United States, against 201 a year ago, and 16 in Canada, compared with 24 last year."

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, April 21.—Close.—Mr. Armour, the man who packs the pigs and plays the wheat market for amusement and incidentally to get a little pocket money, has demonstrated more than once that he knows more than a little about the market game. This same Mr. Armour is "more than seven" when it comes to being wise, and today he simply played horse with the wheat traders all over the country. Early in the session the big fellow was said to be selling May, but not heavily, so the trade simply looked on for awhile. Later the crowd began to suspect that he was selling out, and then there was something doing. Everybody began to sell, and stop loss were as plentiful as hokey pokey men at a county fair. The Chicago May wheat price broke 2½c from high point, and the July 1¾c from high. The local May option was not quite so radical, but nevertheless sold off 1½c on the break. July broke 1c. When the crowd was selling in the wildest manner, Armour sent out buying orders and had no trouble picking up plenty of wheat on the break. This had the effect of steadying prices, and cash closed ¾c lower, May ¾c lower and July ¾c lower.

The opening was steady and on rather small offerings the price of cash advanced ¾c. May did likewise and July held steady at the opening figure. Bradstreet's figures on the decrease in the world's available supply are 6,900,000 bu. During the morning Armour was reported selling May and buying July. However, neither movement was heavy. The Kansas crop report is said to be very bearish. Southwestern markets were very heavy. Northwestern receipts were light and southwest receipts were well over last year. The weather map shows generally favorable spring conditions with enough precipitation anywhere to interfere with farm work. The forecast indicates no radical change. A Minneapolis wire states that Red River conditions, according to reliable authority just in from that district, are the best since 1880. The primary receipts were 371,000; last week, 392,000; last year, 301,000; shipments, 549,000; last week, 350,00; last year, 392,. Fifteen loads of wheat were reported for export.

The opening in corn was easier on the favorable weather. Both May and July were ¼c lower at the start. The trade in the options was light, but May advanced ½c. Receipts were light. July ruled steady at the opening price at noon. Chicago advices say that New England has no stocks of corn and none bought and for that reason they are likely to buy freely at any time. The close was firm, 1c higher for April, ½c up for May and ¼c up for July. Primary receipts were, 375,000; last week, 325,000; last year, 313,000; shipments, 527,000; last week, 628,000; last year, 145,000.

The oats market was dull and unchanged at the opening. There was some covering in Chicago that affected quotations here. May advanced ¼c. Harris-Gates were heavy sellers at the opening. The close was steady for April, May, ½c lower, ¾c lower for July.

The seed market was a dead one today. The opening was unchanged for cash and April, while October was 5c lower. This condition did not prevail long in the far option for it soon made full recovery. Receipts were 175 bags; last year, 216; shipments, 310; last year, 765. Estimated receipts were 100 bags. The close was easy for cash and April and steady for October.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Apr 20
Cash	76⅝	76⅞	75	75	76⅝
May	75¼	76	74	74¼	75¼
July	72⅛	72⅝	71½	71⅝	72½
Corn—					
April	..	..	..	..	42½
May	43	44	43	43¾	43¾
July	44	..	..	44½	44⅝
Oats—					
April	..	..	..	..	34½
May	35	..	..	..	35
July	32½	..	..	32¼	31¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$7.10	$7.10	$6.90	$6.90	$7.10
April	7.05	..	..	6.90	7.05
Oct.	5.25	5.30	5.26	5.30	5.30

Rye—No. 2, 53c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.55.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	78½	79	75¼	77⅞	78⅜
July	73⅝	73¼	71½	72¼	73⅞
Sept.	69¼	69½	68⅜	68¾	69¼
Corn—					
May	44¼	44¾	44	44	44¼
July	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	44⅝
Sept.	43⅝	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	43⅞
Oats—					
May	35¼	35⅝	34⅞	34⅝	35⅛
July	31⅛	31⅝	31	31¼	31⅝
Sept.	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	28⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	81⅝	82¾	80⅜	81¼	81⅜
July	77⅛	77⅝	76½	76⅝	77⅛
Sept.	..	..	..	49¾	..
Corn—					
May	53	53½	53	53	53
July	50½	50⅞	50½	50⅝	50½
Sept.	..	..	..	49¾	..

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	72⅜	72⅝	70⅞	71⅜	72½
July	67⅜	67⅝	66½	66⅝	67½
Sept.	..	..	..	66	..

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	75	75⅝
July	..	..	..	75	75⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	76½	77⅜
July	..	..	..	76⅛	76⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$18.05	$18.15	$18.05	$18.07	$18.10
July	17.60	17.70	17.60	17.60	17.60
Sept.	17.22	17.30	17.20	17.22	17.20
Lard—					
May	9.85	9.90	9.85	9.90	9.90
July	9.85	9.85	9.82	9.82	9.85
Sept.	9.80	9.82	9.80	9.80	9.80
Ribs—					
May	9.90	9.97	9.90	9.97	9.97
July	9.77	9.85	9.77	9.90	9.77
Sept.	9.67	9.75	9.67	9.72	9.70

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 21.—Wall St.—Opening prices were about ¼ higher on opening and trading was widely distributed; exceptional gains were shown by Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pfd. of ½, Manhattan of 1 and Wabash pfd. of ¾.

Special strength was shown by a few stocks which have been accumulatad recently, notably Baltimore & Ohio and some of the Gould stocks. Trading was broad and rather active, but the demand was freely fed and the price movement was narrow. Many obscure stocks were dealt in at advances of 1 to 2 points. Sugar moved up a point on the advance in refined sugars, and Baltimore & Ohio, St. Louis Southwestern pfd. and Wabash pfd. gained as much. General Electric rose 3 points while Cast Iron Pipe pfd. lost 2½.

The market was practically motionless for a time and then renewed the advance. The Gould stocks retained their conspicuous position, Wabash pfd. rising 2. Net gains of a point were made by Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, Union Pacific